The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6516. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY SURE.

Caldwell Governor of North Carolina by Over 1,000 Majority.

Large Republican Gains in the Legislature.

Three Republican Members of Congress Chosen—A Gain of Two.

How Judge Settle Was Beaten in the Fifth District.

Crowds of Virginia Democrats Colonized in North Carolina.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Republican Majority of 3,000 in Eighty Counties.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7—2:50 A. M.—The *Sentinel* of this place, the central organ of the Democratic Party, publishes returns from eighty counties, and says Caldwell's gains overrun the vote of 1870 by 280.

Alleghany, Cherokee, Clay, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Transylvania, and Watauga are to hear from.

This calculation is made by gains and losses. An addition of the majorities given for each candidate shows that Caldwell is 3,000 ahead. This majority cannot be overcome.

D. A. Jenkins, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, runs several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. His opponent, John W. Graham, runs behind his ticket. He loses 48 votes in his own county, Orange. Mr. Graham was State Senator from Orange in the last Legislature, and introduced a bill to extend amnesty to every one who had committed outrage on Republicans. The bill failed to pass.

Two Congressmen Gained—Caldwell's Majority Over Merrimon Over 1,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7—1 A. M.—The returns for members of Congress show that Cobb, Thomas and Smith, Republicans, are elected, and Waddell, Leach, Ashe, Robbins and Vance, Democrats, are elected.

Caldwell's majority is over 1,000.

Representatives Elected by Both Parties—Large Gains by the Republicans in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7—1 A. M.—The Republicans elect members of the Lower House of the Legislature as follows: In Bertie County, 1; Beaufort, 1; Bladen, 1; Brunswick, 1; Camden, 1; Caswell, 2; Cowan, 1; Craven, 2; Davidson, 2; Dare, 1; Edgecombe, 3; Forsythe, 1; Franklin, 1; Granville, 3; Greene, 1; Henderson, 1; Jones, 1; Lenoir, 1; Martin, 1; Mitchell, 1; Montgomery, 1; New-Hanover, 3; Northampton, 1; Pasquotank, 1; Perquimans, 1; Polk, 1; Pitt, 2; Randolph, 2; Richmond, 1; Rutherford, 1; Tyrrell, 1; Wake, 4; Cumberland, 1; Warren, 2; Washington, 1; Wayne, 2; Wilkes, 2; total, 58.

The Democrats elect members in the following counties: Allmance, 1; Anson, 1; Buncombe, 2; Burke, 1; Coborrus, 1; Caldwell, 1; Carteret, 1; Catawba, 1; Chatham, 3; Cleveland, 1; Columbus, 1; Cumberland, 1; Currituck, 1; Davie, 1; Duplin, 1; Gaston, 1; Gates, 1; Guilford, 3; Harnett, 1; Haywood, 1; Iredell, 2; Johnston, 2; Lincoln, 1; McDowell, 1; Mecklenburg, 2; Moore, 1; Nash, 1; Onslow, 1; Person, 1; Robeson, 2; Rockingham, 2; Rowan, 2; Sampson, 2; Stanley, 1; Stokes, 1; Surry, 1; Union, 1; Wilson, 1; Yadkin, 1; total, [illegible].

Alexander, Alleghany, Cherokee, Clay, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Transylvania, Watauga and Yancey are to be heard from, some of which are in doubt. The Republicans have not elected more than twenty-one Senators. The Democratic majority on a joint ballot is 19.

Blumenburg fled before day, Aug. 1, from Weldon to Gettysburg, where he took the train and left for Ethan Allen's head-quarters. A warrant for arrest from the United States Commissioner would have been served on him early that morning, for plotting to commit election frauds. Wood has not been seen here for several days.

EARLIER DISPATCHES.

Caldwell's Majority Increased by Official Returns—The Legislature Democratic—Vance to be United States Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—The official returns increase Caldwell's majority, and there is no longer any doubt of his election. The Legislature is Democratic—the Senate by ten and the House by ten, making twenty on joint ballot. This result would have been otherwise but for the outrageous gerrymandering of the Senatorial Districts and apportionment of Representatives by the last Democratic Legislature.

Merrimon's friends talk of pressing him for the United States Senate, but Vance is also a candidate, and will probably be elected. The Legislature meets on the third Monday of November, and the Democrats are talking of then contesting Caldwell's election. There never was a fairer election on the Republican side, and if fraud was perpetrated it was by Democrats. If the voice of the people is nullified and stifled by Merrimon being declared Governor by the Legislature, such action will cause bad blood and seriously endanger the peace of the State. However, Merrimon is a vain man. He is greatly mortified at his defeat, and taking a sober second thought when he cools off will doubtless abandon this silly project of contesting the election.

The Democrats and so-called Liberals have done their best. The State is certain for Grant by an increased majority over that by which Caldwell has been elected Governor.

Majority for Caldwell, 1,000—More of Wood's Patent Election Returns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—Caldwell's majority in seventy-eight counties is 1,[illegible]. [illegible] that the reports from Henderson, Mitchell, Madison, Watauga and Union are greatly exaggerated for the benefit of the despondent Democracy.

The following counties are to be heard from—Alleghany, Ashe, Clay, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Yancey, Cherokee. These counties gave a Democratic majority in 1870 of 1,078. Merrimon must gain 2,111 on the vote of this year to be elected. It is impossible he can do this, and Caldwell is elected by more than 1,000.

Vote by Counties.

The truth escapes very slowly from the meshes of Democratic exaggeration in North Carolina. Our table this morning gives corrected returns from seventy-eight counties, a portion of them being official:

Counties.	Caldwell Majority.	Merrimon Majority.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Alamance	....	265	....	370
Alexander	....	202	....	42
Alleghany	....	160	60	....
Anson	....	181	....	130
Ashe	....	50	57	....
Beaufort	*180	....	300	....
Bertie	*600	....	150	....
Bladen	*240	....	120	....
Brunswick	*90	....	80	....
Buncombe	....	458	....	....
Burke	....	*160	....	60
Cabarrus	....	602	....	200
Caldwell	....	499	....	112
Camden	*26	....	122	....
Carteret	....	289	....	222
Caswell	*41	....	457	....
Catawba	....	900	44	....
Chatham	....	97	465	....
Cherokee	....	215	....	....
Chowan	170	....	....	....
Clay	....	66	....	....
Cleveland	....	584	314	....
Columbus	....	166	105	....
Craven	*1584	....	300	....
Cumberland	....	7	62	....
Currituck	....	410	107	....
Dare	*70	....	100	....
Davidson	290	....	266	....
Davie	....	176	....	97
Duplin	....	715	....	162
Edgecombe	*2700	....	70	....
Forsythe	90	....	30	....
Franklin	*90	....	22	....
Gaston	....	260	23	....
Gates	....	242	....	....
Graham	....	....	....	....
Granville	670	....	382	....
Greene	141	....	....	71
Guilford	68	....	136	....
Halifax	1962	....	110	....
Harnett	....	58	106	....
Haywood	....	322	....	....
Henderson	....	15	....	....
Hertford	70	....	94	....
Hyde	....	125	....	....
Iredell	....	744	116	....
Jackson	....	250	....	....
Johnston	....	*107	200	....
Jones	50	....	20	....
Lenoir	*236	....	19	....
Lincoln	....	188	126	....
Macon	....	268	....	....
Madison	....	100	....	....
Martin	200	....	81	....
McDowell	....	*167	139	....
Mecklenburg	....	*260	....	25
Mitchell	....	8	....	....
Montgomery	176	....	114	....
Moore	....	200	182	....
Nash	9	....	201	....
New-Hanover	*1302	....	175	....
Northampton	*866	....	40	....
Onslow	....	*400	20	....
Orange	....	*674	33	....
Pamlico	....	66	....	....
Pasquotank	600	....	262	....
Perquimans	296	....	210	....
Person	....	282	450	....
Pitt	10	....	8	....
Polk	170	....	....	....
Randolph	40	....	78	....
Richmond	200	....	....	125
Robeson	....	124	....	67
Rockingham	....	*382	96	....
Rowan	....	637	....	51
Rutherford	275	....	40	....
Sampson	....	203	211	....
Stanley	....	375	....	220
Stokes	....	50	272	....
Surrey	....	106	400	....
Swain (new county)	....	....	....	....
Transylvania	....	215	....	....
Tyrrel	....	100	....	....
Union	....	391	....	107
Wake	674	....	185	....
Warren	1204	....	....	65
Washington	485	....	198	....
Watauga	....	410	....	....
Wayne	*200	....	110	....
Wilkes	202	....	201	....
Wilson	....	167	76	....
Yadkin	108	....	479	....
Yancey	....	360	....	....
Total	13549	14300	....	....

*Official.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

How the Democratic Majorities were Made—The Contest in Fifth District—Judge Settle Defeated by Fraud, Corruption and Calumny.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 6.—Election returns come in slowly. The channels of communication have generally been in the control of Democrats, and hence the exaggerated reports of Democratic gains and a great Democratic victory, with only eleven counties to hear from. It is estimated by the Democratic leaders that the Republican State ticket is now 1,100 ahead. Those eleven counties, if they cast the same vote as in 1870 will give the Democrats a majority in this State of about 300.

The losses and gains on both sides this year were so unlooked for and so astonishing that neither Democrats nor Republicans feel safe in claiming gains in the transmontane region, where are the counties yet to hear from. It is a fact, however, that the Republicans have made large gains in what is known as the mountain and Piedmontaine country. I know no reason why we should not hope for the same gains west of the Blue Ridge. I feel confident that the official count will largely reduce the majority claimed by the Democrats and give the State to the Republicans by at least 500 majority.

HOW JUDGE SETTLE WAS DEFEATED.

The following is the vote for Congress in this District: Rockingham County, 389 majority for Leach; Stokes County, 29 majority for Leach; Alamance County, 288 majority for Leach; Person County, 264 majority for Leach; Guilford County, 63 majority for Settle; Davidson County, 380 majority for Settle; Randolph County, 82 majority for Settle; Caswell County, 58 majority for Settle. Judge Settle is defeated by Leach by 242 majority. Leach's majority two years ago was about 1,300. If Randolph and Caswell Counties had cast their usual Republican majorities Judge Settle would have been elected by over 300. Caswell County has a registered colored Republican majority of 400, yet it only gave fifty-eight majority for Judge Settle. I am informed by letter from there that on election day over 300 colored men were captiously challenged and not allowed to vote. Many others who had been temporarily absent in Virginia working on a railroad, whose families and houses were in Caswell, were refused the right to vote, on the ground that they had lost their residence in the State. For the purpose of intimidation colored men were arrested at the polls, bound hand and feet, and carried off to jail. The effect of the work done by the Caswell Democrats can be plainly seen in the result of the election; they elected their Sheriff and came within seventeen votes of carrying the entire county ticket, including Members of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN CASWELL.

This is the county where a Republican State Senator was murdered in the Court-house a few years ago in open day, and while a Democratic county meeting was in session. His assassins have never been detected and are supposed to be living in that county now and making themselves felt. Caswell is the same county where Judge Settle was so grossly insulted, and where the Stars and Stripes were rotten-egged during the recent campaign. Republican votes were rejected in every township in this county, and I have yet to hear of one Democratic ballot that was refused.

FRAUDS UPON THE BORDER.

In a county adjoining Virginia the judges of election were detected in allowing Virginians to register and vote, the boxes being in charge of Democrats, most of whom seemed to think they were doing their country a service by lending themselves to any fraud that would put in Democrats and exclude Republican votes. There must have been over 500 Republican votes rejected as boxes in this Congressional District, and everything in the shape of fraud, corruption and lying was adopted to defeat Judge Settle. Distinguished speakers from abroad and Tammany money to buy votes flooded the district.

JUDGE SETTLE DENOUNCES SOME LIBERAL FALSEHOODS.

The meanest account of all was that made through the columns of the New-York *Herald*, by its correspondents here, upon the character of Judge Settle, where he pretended to give a conversation between Judge Settle and a man whom he had bought for fifty dollars to vote and procure votes for him. I am authorized by Judge Settle to say that the statement in the *Herald*, above referred to, is an unmitigated falsehood, made out of whole cloth, and that no such thing occurred to him either in or out of this District. The statement which appeared in the *Tribune*, some time back, to the effect that Judge Settle had been appointed Minister to Peru, drew a salary of $10,000 per annum, and did not leave the United States is equally false. He went to Peru immediately after his appointment, and returned in December, 1870, on account of ill health. He resigned and settled his accounts at the State Department immediately after his arrival.

The Best the Democrats Can Do Under Present Circumstances.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 6.—All the counties have been heard from except ten in the West. The vote thus far for Caldwell has gotten even with the Shipp majority of 1870, and in the remaining counties each candidate stands an even chance. Eight of the counties to hear from are in the Eighth District, and the eleven counties already heard from in that district give Merrimon a net gain of over 100 each. Everything turns upon this, and the Democrats are hopeful of maintaining the gains. The Republicans are quite confident and claim Caldwell's election. The excitement is subsiding, the people having become exhausted from anxiety.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Preparations for the Fall and Winter Courses—Sage College Building.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of Cornell University, which has just been held, arrangements were made for a course of lectures to be delivered during the coming Fall term by James Anthony Froude. In the course of the same term Prof. Goldwin Smith will deliver his first series of lectures for the year 1872-3. Two new professors are to be attached to the College of Literature, and another to the College of Chemistry and Physics.

The bids for the construction of the Sage College were opened last week, and the contracts let. The whole cost, including the laying out of the adjoining grounds, is a little less than $150,000. The grading for the foundation is already completed.

TEXAS.

Another Stock-Owner Attacked by Mexicans—The Congressional Commission.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 6.—Capt. King, the largest stock-owner in Texas, was attacked six miles from his ranch by a band of eight Mexicans. A German named Speecht was killed. King and his companions escaped. The Mexicans fled, when their fire was returned. It is believed that these men were sent to murder King, in order to prevent him from appearing before the Depredations Commissioners at Brownsville. The Commissioners express astonishment at the crime and outrages the Mexicans have perpetrated on the people of Texas, as shown by the testimony taken.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Circular Relating to Lands Sold for Taxes in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Internal Revenue Office has issued a circular stating that all lands now owned or held by the United States, by virtue of proceedings under an act entitled an act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States and for other purposes, approved June 7, 1862, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject matter, except such lands as are excepted by the seventh and eighth sections of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, namely, lands, farms, plantations or lots which are now in whole or in part used or occupied by the United States for national cemeteries, or for the burial of the dead or other public purposes, or which, under the instructions of the President of the United States have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lot of land on Hunting Island, South Carolina, as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a light-house; also, block No. 123 Beaufort, S. C., may be redeemed and returned to the original owner, heirs-at-law or devisee or grantees, upon an application therefor to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made in compliance with the regulations and the provisions of the law in relation thereto. The application must be made within two years from June 8, 1872. The provision is for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes.

The claims to be made under the regulations will come principally from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, and will, it is supposed, exceed a thousand in number.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—1 A. M.—Southerly winds and partly cloudy weather prevail from the lower lakes to Virginia, and thence northeastwardly; southerly and easterly winds, with threatening weather and occasional light rain in the South Atlantic, and light northerly and easterly winds, with rain, on the Gulf; falling barometer and threatening weather on the upper lakes; clear weather and south-westerly winds in the North-west and over the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer north of the upper lakes move eastward on the lower lakes and over New-York and New-England, south-westerly winds and partially cloudy weather in the Middle States, diminishing pressure and rain-fall, with south-easterly winds in the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; clear weather in the North-west, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with westerly winds; clearing weather, with north-westerly winds, on the Upper Lakes.

Nailing Another of the New-York Sun's Lies—The Germans in Washington and the Administration.

The following dispatch was received by us last night:

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A telegram to the New-York *Sun*, on Saturday, from Washington, says that the Germans, particularly myself, are indignant at the President for the non-appointment of a German to the office of Police Commissioner. This is not true as far as I know of the Germans, and basely false of myself. The President did appoint a German, but owing to local jealousies his name was not sent to the Senate. Mr. Chipman, the district delegate, also claimed the appointment. The present incumbent is a wounded soldier. No one has been re-appointed. The parties are merely holding over temporarily. This statement is like the statement of some days since, that I had been in New-York negotiating the purchase of German papers for Grant, while I had not left Sharon at all. The whole statement was false. No matter what others may do, I am for the candidates of the Republican Party.

Terrific Storm in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—A terrible tornado and hail-storm, covering a space of country a mile in width, occurred here at 10 o'clock last night. The roofs of the State Capitol Hotel, Brant's Hall, and many private dwellings were carried off, and the gable-end of the German Reformed Church was injured. Hundreds of trees were blown down and thousands of panes of glass broken. The telegraph wires were prostrated, but communication was restored this morning.

Becoming Dissatisfied.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "The Democracy in Illinois are becoming dissatisfied with their bargain and sale arrangement and are cutting loose from the Liberals, and in several counties are [illegible] straight-out Democratic tickets."

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

Why Barnard Elected to Fight to the Bitter End.

The Agencies He Depends On for his Acquittal—Senators Approached by His Friends and Money Indirectly Offered for their Votes—Hypocrisy of the Tribune.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A short but curious digression from the ordinary proceedings was given this morning by the respondent, Mr. Justice Barnard, who immediately on the opening of the Court addressed Chief Justice Church, then in the chair, in contradiction of certain articles which appeared in a morning paper of yesterday in regard to his probable resignation. He said:

Previous to the commencement, Mr. Chief-Justice, of the proceedings here today, I deem it proper to say in consequence of two articles which appeared in a paper published in the City and County of New-York, similar in many respects to others which have heretofore been published, in effect, that I had resigned, or intended to resign, that they are wholly unjust, uncalled for and erroneous. When I came here to this Court, I came with such witnesses as I could get, prepared to meet any charge that might be brought against me. I was prepared then, and am prepared now, to meet any of the consequences of my acts as a Justice of the Supreme Court, whatever they may be, whether it shall be removal from office, or removal with disqualification from holding any office of honor, profit or trust during the period of my natural life.

The article alluded to by the respondent has been ridiculed by nearly every one who saw it, and believed by none, and its publication was properly attributed to the monomania for beating other newspapers, with which the editor of the journal in question is known to be afflicted, and which continually leads him into the publication of items that have no firmer basis than his own disordered fancy. If he had seriously studied the great principles which underlie this trial, he might have known better than to assume the position that a Judge can relieve himself from responsibility for his misdeeds by a resignation, no matter when it may be filed. He should have known that the provisions of the Constitution were not only intended for the purification of the Bench of this State, but also for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors which can be reached in no other way. A resignation simply accomplishes the work which may be done by another process than impeachment—that of removal; but it must be remembered that a part of the sentence which may be passed on impeachments is disqualification from holding any office of honor, profit or trust hereafter, and if the grade of crime warrants so heavy a sentence, the Court has a right to inflict it; nay, in some cases it is their duty to do so. Can it, then, be pretended that by a timely resignation, a great criminal, who cannot be reached by other process, may deprive the people of their Constitutional right to disqualify him? Can the power which belongs to the people be annulled by the act of an individual? Barnard himself is not such a fool as to believe it. He knows that the Legislature declined to proceed in the Cardozo case after resignation, simply because it was inexpedient to do so, and the time already consumed in the Barnard and other cases, shows the wisdom of their action. It has not, therefore, been believed by any sensible people here, that Barnard ever intended to do anything else than "fight it out to the bitter end," as he long since declared. What bitterness there may be in the end, he must thank himself for, but the public will be glad to learn that the end is nearly reached. That he has been able to make no better defense to the charges brought against him than has been made will surprise no one. The surprise comes from the fact that he attempted to make any—a surprise, however, that is hardly shared by those who have watched the proceedings here, for there is much of daily occurrence outside of the trial to suggest that the accused has depended for his acquittal on other defenses than could be openly proposed in a Court of justice.

IS THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT ALSO TO BE CORRUPTED?

Influences of the most improper kind have been directed at the members of the Court and even at the correspondents here. Wretches who have not the love of justice in their hearts, but only the fear of it before their eyes, are continually waylaying members, and seeking, by ready excuses for the accused, by references to what they call his noble qualities, the chief of which seems to be that he favors his friends at the expense of his and their enemies, by reminders of his political strength, and otherwise, to parry the effect of the damning evidence of corruption and tyranny which is daily laid before their eyes. That only a slight allusion has been heretofore made to these unjust and debasing influences, which Mr. Beach probably did not include in his sarcastic reference to the "characters which surround this trial," was due to the single fact that there is no reason to suppose that a single member of this Court is inclined to swerve from the strict line of duty in this case. But now that the trial is nearly ended, and the respondent has seen fit to assume a position he has never truly held, by asserting that he "was and is prepared to meet any charge against him," it becomes proper that the public should know, what has been patent to every member of the Court from the beginning, the precise manner in which it has been attempted out of Court to meet the charges here. As the public knows, the issue of "guilty or not guilty" has not been squarely met in Court. Evidence of the wickedness of his and his friends' opponents has been worried in as an answer to his own misconduct, but no proof that he did not do the things alleged has been produced, and the oral testimony and the stronger evidence of the written documents condemn him. If, therefore, in consequence of his failure to meet the charges in the only way they should be met, some of his friends have abandoned the weapons of honest warfare, and have had recourse to the dishonest and cowardly means whereby alone vice can overcome virtue, he cannot complain if the public draw the inference that he is conscious of having no real defense, and that he is responsible for the use of the improper means alluded to as being employed to influence a judgment in his favor. When it is known that men are haunting members with assertions of Barnard's innocence, that the prosecution is a malicious concoction of his enemies, and that the New-York *Tribune*, notwithstanding the tone of its correspondence, is not really desirous of his conviction, but is secretly anxious for his acquittal, one can better understand the nature of the influence exerted in his favor. If these things can be done so openly as to attract the notice of every observer without the knowledge or consent of the respondent, it is time that some one more interested in his reputation than the indiscreet lobbyists alluded to, who go about soliciting the Judicial ear, should inform him of it. If a Senator can be approached with a proposition which he has described as "an offer for which bribery is no name;" if a friend of another Senator can receive a proposition to deposit $10,000 in his hands, with the understanding that, should his Senatorial friend vote for acquittal, no inquiry will be made about the money, or should he vote for conviction, it must be returned, it is right the public should be informed of it. Here these things are currently reported as true, and though no one appears to have traced them directly to the respondent, there seems to be a general feeling that he is in some measure responsible for them. If he is not, it is simple justice to him that he should be informed of, and have an opportunity to deny them. In mentioning these matters no reflection is intended to be cast upon any member of the Court. If they have allowed the defendant to travel outside of the record, and have listened to matters not strictly pertaining, so the more there will be all the less reason for the defendant to complain hereafter, if he should take the same view of these proceedings as he professes to take of those of the Assembly Committee which impeached him—that he has not had a fair trial—and it may be that the great latitude allowed him was granted in that spirit of sympathy which a Court may properly entertain for a criminal even at the moment of passing sentence upon him. That he has proved nothing in mitigation of the crime with which he is charged, notwithstanding this latitude, is his misfortune. That the very witnesses on whom he depended have added confirmation to the plaintiff's case, might have been apprehended. And these, with other circumstances which have been alluded to from day to day, have been silently but surely working in aid of that principle of justice which governs all human concerns, and certainly the public had no reason to deplore the mistakes of the defense, however much it may be surprised at them.

But of all the errors committed yet, perhaps the most fatal was the last, which was the introduction of the respondent himself today. Had the defense rested their case when Garvey left the stand, it would have been bad enough, but if any confirmation of the charges were yet wanting, it was certainly found in the testimony and the deportment of the distinguished respondent. When he first took the stand he seemed to have a becoming sense of the peculiarity of his position, but after he had spoken awhile, the reckless disregard of the proprieties of speech and manner which have characterized him on the Bench returned, and his efforts appeared to be equally divided between sustaining his own case and uttering smart sentences to make the Court laugh. In the latter he certainly succeeded to his entire satisfaction, without at all convincing anybody of his fitness for a judicial position. Indeed, it was plainly apparent that the impression he made was that he was entirely unfit to act as arbiter between man and man.

Being asked if he did not at one time drive Fisk out of the State, he answered with an apparently merry remembrance of the fact: "I ran him out of the State, yes; and, if I recollect right, the battle commenced in January and we closed her up in June." In regard to the appointment of referees, he said he told lawyers: "This is my Court, I have won this patronage, and I'm a-going to give it to my friends, and not my enemies." To another question he answered recklessly: "I don't recollect saying that Clerke lied about me, but I'd be willing to swear I did say it." His story about the chairs was that he saw them, liked them, and bought the dozen at once, paying $600 for them. He contradicted his own witness, Quackenbush, somewhat, which was to have been expected, and there is a great deal of his own testimony which will require exceeding ingenuity to explain. His manner varied with his feelings, but was always marked by excitement. Sometimes he was pliant; sometimes defiant; now and then, when the peril of his situation flashed upon him, he fairly glared with ferocity at particular individuals toward whom he seems to harbor animosity; but generally he was joyous and inclined to make light of the serious matters under investigation. The effect of his evidence on the Court was undoubtedly damaging to his own case.

The defense, contrary to expectation, have not yet finished their case, but probably will tomorrow.

LYONS ON GREELEY.

A Complimentary Note on the Tammany Candidate—Mr. Lyons Wants Proof of the Tribune's Beastly Paragraph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6.—The following brief letter from Hon. James Lyons appeared in the *Enquirer* today:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5, 1872.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

The vulgar abuse of the Press or anonymous writers excites only my contempt and derision, and I take no notice of it. Not so, however, with words of kindness or even fairness; and, therefore, I return my thanks to you and the editor of the Alexandria *Sentinel* for the articles in your paper of this morning which show that you can be just to one who is a political opponent, and personally a stranger to you. You say that it has been made apparent that my "attack" on Mr. Greeley "was unjust." With all respect, I submit that you are mistaken, but if you are not, it will be my duty to repair the injustice, and I will do so whenever it is apparent. For although I abhor Horace Greeley as I do no other man living, not even Ben. Butler, because I believe that he wickedly and willfully labored to involve his country in blood and ruin from the worst motives, compared to which the motives of him who fired the Ephesian dome were innocent and sportive, and when I stood by his side when he was here I would not sore my eyes by looking at him; and although in September, 1862, if, as Hon. D. B. Harris in a public letter now before me says he called upon the Government for the fiercest war upon us, "even to exterminating Southern traitors," after professing in his statesmanship and in his conscience—God save the mark—to think us not traitors, and although I would prefer Fred. Douglass to him as *President*, I will not willfully do him injustice. I will say for the present only that the quotation which has wrung out such a howl of rage and agony from the Greeleyites was taken *verbatim* from a letter written to me by a gentleman of as high standing as any in America; that I have since written to him to send the proof, and am assured that it shall come, and if it does not in sufficient form I will publish the fact and confess the error. It is proper to say, however, in addition, that I have been informed that there is more than one gentleman in this city, one of whom at least is for "the nominee," who recollects the article quoted, and spoke of it before my letter was published, or even written. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LYONS.

The Democrats here are in doleful dumps over the news from North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT.

Reply to the Committee to Invite Gen. Grant and Cabinet to Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Grant has addressed the following letter to Hon. Samuel Bard, William Crutchfield, W. P. Rathburn and J. J. Bryan, the Committee on behalf of the City of Chattanooga, and H. S. Chamberline and others of the Committee on the part of the Board of Trade of Chattanooga:

UTICA, N. Y., July 31.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and of the Board of Trade of the City of Chattanooga, extending to myself and Cabinet an invitation to spend a portion of the Summer vacation in their city and on Lookout Mountain. I am not prepared at present to accept, either on my own part or on the part of the Cabinet, but I will in a very few days lay the invitation before the gentlemen embraced in it, and will then give his Honor the Mayor, a definite answer. It would afford me very great pleasure to visit the people and City of Chattanooga, and I return my sincere thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen and the Board of Trade for the invitation which they have given me to do so.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

TOBACCO TAX.

Decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the Act of July 20, 1868.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—A letter from the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Collector Blake, of the Thirty-second New-York District, states that it has been ruled by that office that the word "now," in section 74, of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by section 21 of the act of June 6, 1872, refers to the date of the passage of the last-named act, and that tobacco entered in an export bonded warehouse on or after June 6, 1872, can be withdrawn for consumption or sale in this country only upon the payment of tax at the rates imposed by the act of July 20, 1868. A question has arisen respecting the rate of tax to be required upon tobacco, which, having been placed in and withdrawn on a transportation bond from an export bonded warehouse prior to June 6, has been placed in another bonded warehouse on or after that date. On the 6th day of June the tobacco was in transit from one export bonded warehouse to another, on a transportation bond. It had been withdrawn from the first warehouse—neither for consumption, nor sale, nor for export, but simply to change its locality. Upon a careful reconsideration of the question, and taking into account the fact that Congress evidently intended, by the provisions relative to the withdrawals of tobacco from export bonded warehouses between the date of the passage of the act and the date of its taking effect, an object which would in no degree be furthered by a prevention of removals from one warehouse to another, I am of opinion that under the spirit and reason of the statute this tobacco may now be withdrawn from bond upon payment of tax at the reduced rate imposed by the act of June 6, 1872. Any portion of any previous rulings upon this subject inconsistent herewith is revoked.

Ninth University Convocation of the State of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The ninth anniversary of the University Convocation of the State of New-York met in the Capitol this morning. The Convocation embraces in its membership the members of the Board of Regents, all instructors in colleges, normal schools, academies and the higher departments of the public schools, that are subject to the visitation of the Regents, and the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the New-York Teachers' Association. President Van Rensselaer, of Hobart College, opened with prayer, after which Chancellor Pruyn welcomed the members. Various educational and scientific papers were then read by several gentlemen. The Convocation will remain in session three days.

THE TROTTING TURF.

Seventh Annual Meeting of Buffalo Park Association—A Great Crowd and Good Sport.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The seventh annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association opened today under favorable auspices. About 7,000 persons were present; the track was in excellent condition, and such a brilliant field of horses was never assembled on any track in the country to compete for the largest purses ever offered, $60,000. The display of private equipages was fine, and the course was favored with the presence of the first ladies of the city. The most perfect order was maintained, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. At the opening rather a strong wind prevailed, but before the close the weather was favorable.

The first race for four-year olds was called promptly at 2 o'clock. Six horses were entered, but five started, Maroon Golddust having been drawn. Katy Golddust was the winner. The following is a summary:

No. 1.—Purse $1,000; for four-year olds and under; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

L. L. Dorsey, Jr.'s gr. f. Katy Golddust	1	2	1	1
T. S. Carpenter's blk. s. Rowe's Tommy	2	1	2	2
Geo. Lindenberger's ch. s. Emerson	4	3	3	3
Rufus P. White's dk. br. g. Bus	3	4	dis.	
E. Layton's br. g. Tornado	dis.			

Time—2:36, 2:34¼, 2:33¾, 2:34.

The second race was for the $10,000 purse. Eleven horses were entered and ten started. Glengarry was drawn. The race was very exciting, and was won by Sleepy John in three straight heats. The following is a summary:

No. 2.—Purse $10,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth.

D. Mace's b. g. Sleepy John	1	1	1
Thos. J. Smith's b. m. Flora Belle	4	2	4
A. H. Dore's gr. m. Grand Duchess	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Wade's b. g. Red Cloud	3	4	2
T. S. Carpenter's br. s. Dauntless	5	5	3
M. Roden's b. g. George	8	3	7
George N. Ferguson's b. g. James H. Burke	7	10	8
Jacob Kramer's b. g. Dennis	9	6	6
Charles Champlin's b. s. North Star Mambrino	10	7	9
John Lovett's b. m. Lula	6	8	dis.

Time—2:25, 2:26, 2:24½.

The third race, purse $4,000, was not finished. The third heat was declared off. (Crown Prince coming in first) on account of the driver of Camors holding up his horse, and Budd Doble placed in charge of that horse for the fourth heat. Ten horses were entered; but seven started, Lady Maud, Steadway and Gloster being drawn.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $4,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $600 to third, $400 to fourth.

W. H. Jarvis' w. s. Crown Prince	1	1	0	2
J. J. Bowen's blk. g. Camors	3	3	0	1
A. M. Wilson's gr. m. Grace	7	2	0	3
C. Leggett's b. s. Mambrino Star	5	4	0	5
E. Root's s. g. Tom Walker	4	5	0	6
A. Jones' b. g. Ashland Pet	6	6	0	4
John E. Leavitt's s. g. Star	2	dis.		

Time—[illegible]

The race will be finished at 1½ o'clock tomorrow.

Pool-selling is brisk to-night. In the first race, (three minutes,) Camee is selling even. In the second race (2:21) Jay Gould is selling $100 to $60 against the field. In the third race (2:34) Kilburn Jim brings $100; Jim Irving $50 to $100, and the field $60.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Fletcher's corn and plaster mill at Farmington, Me., was burned Monday night.

The first bale of Alabama cotton was received at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday.

Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, was to sail for New-York Aug. 5.

Sir Hugh Allan has bought the Londonderry Iron Mines, Nova Scotia, for $250,000.

John Boshart, a farmer, residing near Fonda, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging yesterday.

The loss by the burning of the Iowa Elevator, in Chicago, on Monday, is estimated at $125,000.

The National Educational Association commenced a three days' session in Boston yesterday.

The Chicago *Tribune* will publish a letter today from Gen. John F. Farnsworth, supporting Greeley.

The announcement that Lord Hatherly had resigned the Lord High Chancellorship of England was premature.

Horace Greeley was at a clam-bake yesterday afternoon at Silver Spring, on the bay, four miles below Providence, R. I.

The Republicans of the Seventh Michigan District today renominated O. D. Connor, of Port Huron, for Congress.

M. Grube's cutlery-shop, on the fourth floor of No. 107 Rivington-street, was damaged $400 by fire last night.

Rafferty, the murderer of Police-officer Omeara, in Chicago, was arrested, Monday evening, in the town of Lamont, Ill.

It was rumored last night, in Cincinnati, that Gen. Hayes has declined the nomination for Congress in the Second District of Ohio.

The yacht Palmer, Capt. Stuyvesant, of the New-York Yacht Club, has arrived at Halifax, N. S., from Shodiac, homeward bound.

The insurance on Storey's Mill, which was burned yesterday morning in Cincinnati, is as follows: Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $1,500; People's, $2,000.

The Grand Trunk ticket office and freight sheds at Point Levi, Quebec, were burned yesterday. The buildings were of wood and of no great value.

A. V. Butler, of New-York, was thrown from his wagon, yesterday morning, at Stowe, Conn., fracturing his skull. His recovery is doubtful.

Balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday afternoon, was, in currency, $11,846,[illegible]; in coin, $74,101,[illegible]; in coin certificates, $21,[illegible].

Nicholas C. Sennott, a prosperous merchant of Chicago previous to the fire, but who was ruined by that calamity, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in St. Louis.

Cornelius Callahan's house at Lewiston, Me., was burned early yesterday morning, and a child eight years old perished in the flames. Mr. Callahan was severely burned.

The members of the Geneva Board of Arbitration and the senior counsel on both sides, were entertained at dinner, on Monday, by Sir Roundell Palmer, the counsel for Great Britain.

Mrs. William Dunham, of Westerly, R. I., an insane woman, escaped from her friends yesterday, and while walking on the railroad track was struck by the express train and instantly killed.

Advices from Fort Garry to the 3d inst. state that the Indians are receiving the Government bounty of wagons, clothes, plows, &c. The wagons are worth $150, and the Indians sell them for $50 or $75.

The plaster and grist mill owned by A. H. Fletcher, in Farmington, Me., was burned on Monday evening, and many buildings in the vicinity were set on fire by cinders. The Maine Central Railroad lost about 150 feet of track.

Responses received in Pittsburg from all parts of the country indicate that the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention will be one of the largest ever held in the country. Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may attend.

The principal members of the Japanese Embassy sailed from Boston, yesterday, in the steam-ship Olympus, for Europe. A harbor steamer filled with citizens accompanied the Olympus to the Lower Light and gave hearty farewell cheers.

Hon. T. G. Alvord, Chairman of the Board of Managers in the Barnard impeachment case, on Saturday evening last, at the request of citizens of South Corinth, made an address on the political situation, and in favor of the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency.

The Republicans of Ohio yesterday nominated as candidates for Congress, in the First District, for the short term, Charles P. Taft; for the long term, Benjamin Eggleston; Second District, R. B. Hayes; as Electors in the First District, Gen. J. H. Bates; Second District, Wm. F. Davis.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District of West Virginia yesterday nominated Col. Benjamin Wilson for Congress. Hon. John J. Davis, the present Congressman from the district, refused to go into the convention, and announced himself, a few days ago, as an independent candidate for re-election.

Several Residences and a Church Burned in Minneapolis, Minn.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—A destructive fire occurred last night at Minneapolis, Minn., originating in a barn, which consumed the fine residences of C. M. Cushing, A. M. Seay and J. E. Bell, the German Methodist Episcopal Church, the residence of Dr. Leonard, and three residences owned by Clark, Linton & Sons. The total loss is $50,000. The insurance is not stated.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

Fishing Vessels Lost on the British Coast, with All Hands.

Parliamentary Investigation into Railroad Accidents.

Adjournment of the Geneva Board till Thursday.

A Supposed Cuban Privateer at Long Cay, N. P.

Shocking Murder of a Farmer's Wife in Illinois.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Storm and Loss of Life on the Coast—Railway Accidents—Gen. Sherman in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—During a severe storm yesterday, six fishing vessels belonging to Berwick capsized, and all on board were lost.

Several railway casualties having occurred recently, by which upward of twenty lives were lost, Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disaster and inquire into the general management of the railroads with relation to the safety of passengers.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, United States Army, occupied seats in the visitors' gallery last night during the session of the House of Commons.

Melchbourne Court, the residence of Lady Ashburton, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Emperor Napoleon has gone to Bognor, a sea-side resort in Sussex.

Movements of the United States Squadron—Social Courtesies to the Officers.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The American fleet has left Southampton for Cowes, from which port it will proceed to Gravesend. From Gravesend the squadron will sail for the North Sea, where it will remain during the Winter, and return to the English Channel in the Spring. Hon. R. C. Schenck will soon give a ball, at which officers of the fleet will be present.

THE GENEVA BOARD.

Another Three Hours' Session—Nothing Divulged.

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—The Board of Arbitration met at noon today, and at 3 o'clock adjourned until Thursday. Nothing in regard to today's proceedings has been divulged.

ANOTHER CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The Birdrack Touches at Long Cay, New-Providence, Leaving Two of Her Crew.

NASSAU, July 30, via HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The *Times* of the 17th says it understands that a supposed Cuban privateer, called the Birdrack, stopped at Long Cay last week for water, and when she sailed left two of her crew behind, who were brought to Nassau.

SPAIN.

Immense Number of Cubans Slaughtered—on Paper.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The *Imparcial* newspaper of this city, in an article detailing the operations of the Spanish troops in Cuba since the commencement of the insurrection on that island, says: 13,600 rebels have been killed, 70,000 have given in their submission to the Spanish authorities, and 10,000 horses, 5,000 arms and 3,000 swords have been captured.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

A Farmer's Wife Killed by a Monster Who Failed in an Attempt to Outrage Her.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—A horrible murder was committed about a mile west of Yates City on Monday morning. The victim was the wife of John Matthewson, a well-to-do farmer, who had been married but a few months. The particulars, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: The murderer went to the house about 8 o'clock in the morning, while Matthewson and a hired man were working in a distant field, and ordered breakfast. While Mrs. Matthewson was preparing it, he undertook to ravish her. She resisted, and her clothing and person showed unmistakable signs that there was a terrible struggle for life. When her husband returned at night he found her body in the cellar, with the throat cut and the skull crushed. Great excitement prevails here, and mounted horsemen are scouring the country in search of the murderer. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for his apprehension. A man who was near the house that morning, seeking employment, is suspected.

UTAH.

The Territorial Election—Brigham Young Instigating an Outrage—Mormon Intolerance.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6.—It is thought that Maxwell, for Delegate, has received about 3,000 votes in the Territory, which the *Tribune* believes is a majority of all the legal votes cast, as a large proportion of the Mormons are neither native nor naturalized.

The Liberal Press assert, without contradiction, that the School of the Prophet, by direction of Brigham Young, instigated and assumed the outrage on Saturday night.

Horace Meyers, one of the editors of the *Mining Journal*, was assaulted in the street last night by the Mormon reporters of the Gentile Press, and denied access to the records of the Police Court.

The citizens are signing a call for a public meeting in the cause of free speech. The meeting will be held in front of the Salt Lake House next Saturday night.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Fierce Riot in Quebec—One Young Man Shot and a Number Wounded—Result in Toronto.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—At noon, yesterday, the polling between the two candidates in Quebec Centre was equal, and rioting was commenced by attacks on the Committee rooms and polling places. Later in the afternoon a terrible fight took place in St. John's Ward, and resulted in the death of David Gandle, a young man, a sail-maker, who was shot through the head by a young man named Gaudreau. Three others were wounded by pistol shots, but are not considered fatally injured. No further disturbance reported during last night or this morning. The stores were all closed, and the military and police were called out.

All the Government candidates were returned.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Anson G. P. Dodge has been returned a member of the Dominion Parliament for the constituency of North York.

Two Men Smothered in a Coal Mine.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—Two brothers, named Peter and Mathew George, were smothered in Newcomb's coal mine, at Newburg, by choke-damp. Mathew was smothered in attempting to save his brother, and two other persons, in attempting to save them, came near losing their lives.

The Mosby-Withers Challenge—No Meeting.

WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 6.—There has been no meeting between Col. Mosby and Dr. Withers, and a duel is not expected. It is exceedingly annoying to both gentlemen, as it is to their friends, that irritable and sensational rumors have been published concerning them. Col. Mosby has gone to Jordan Springs, and Dr. Withers is attending to his business in Warrenton.

DANA AND GREELEY.

The Successor of the "Wickedest Man" in New-York—The Tribune Pronounces Dana a Venal Journalist—What Dana Knows About Greeley—Exchange of Compliments Between the "Doctor" and His Trumpeter.

CHARLES A. DANA admitted the other day that he was a reckless and cowardly libeler, but denied that he was venal. Now it is well known that DANA dare not show his face in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, and as soon as we get honest Judges in our New-York Courts, [illegible] will be too hot for him. Several actions for libel against this reckless slanderer will be brought as soon as there is any hope of getting justice. For some time past he has lived by slander. He libels everybody—man, woman, or child—but especially likes to single out women and children, believing that they are safe game; and the moment he is "collared" and well shaken, he yells out like a beaten cur, and declares that he is not the rogue which his actions prove him to be.

As to his venality, there are some facts illustrative of that which will come out one of these days; in the meantime, the public may be reminded that DANA followed Gen. GRANT with the most fulsome flattery until he was refused the Custom-house, and that the following circumstantial statement, from the pamphlet entitled a *Biter Bit*, has never been answered:

"On the 24th of March a call for the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was issued by Mr. TWEED, pursuant to a petition signed by the number of members required for that purpose by the constitution of the organization. Among the signers to this petition was Judge CARDOZO and other prominent politicians. The meeting was to take place at Tammany Hall on Monday, March 28, 1870. The greatest excitement prevailed as to the result of the attempt of the Young Democracy to capture the organization. The leaders of Tammany now took prompt and decisive measures, especially as Mr. TWEED had been removed from the Street Department. They knew that the Young Democracy were very strong in the General Committee, and might succeed, by dint of hard work and promises, in securing a majority. The Tammany leaders were also aware that, with the exception of the bosses in the several Wards, the members of the General Committee were a mercenary class, who were ready to link their fortunes with whatever faction displayed the most strength.

"The *Sun* of March 25, in an article headed 'Tweed's Ring's Waterloo' and the 'Honest Democracy's Contest with Traitors,' proclaimed aloud that the Young Democracy held a large majority in the Tammany Hall General Committee; that 'TWEED must walk the plank;' that 'TWEED was a traitor,' and that he sold out to the Republicans.

"We now come to the afternoon of this same Friday, the 25th of March, and transfer the reader to the Albany express-train, which was conveying from Albany Mr. TWEED and the New-York politicians of both factions.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

"It was about 6 o'clock P. M., and a gentleman on the train was informed that Mr. TWEED was in the next car, and desired to see him immediately. The gentleman found Mr. TWEED waiting for him near the door of the car. Mr. TWEED said to him:

"'I am in this fight now, and mean to spare nothing to win it. I know that you have great influence with the managing editor of the *Sun*, and I want you to negotiate a little matter for me. If you succeed I will be grateful to you for it. You know I always remember a friend and never forget a favor. The *Sun* has been pitching into me and my friends for some time back, and I am willing to pay the managing editor a handsome price if he will do his best to change the policy of the paper and let up on me. See him first thing to-night. Tell him that I will give him five thousand dollars ($5,000) and five hundred dollars ($500) a month, beginning from the 1st of last January, and to continue for a year, in all eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), if he agrees to my proposition. Bring him around to my office in Duane-street to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and I will strike the bargain with him.'

"The gentleman promised to comply with Mr. TWEED's request, and do his utmost to bring about the desired result.

"That night the gentleman in question visited the *Sun* office and broached the subject to the managing editor in Mr. DANA's own private room.

"The managing editor signified his willingness and readiness to accept Mr. TWEED's propositions.

"The next day the gentleman called on the managing editor at his residence, and both entered a carriage and drove to the corner of Church-street and Duane.

"They alighted and instructed the driver of the carriage to await their return.

"They did not drive to the door of the building of Mr. TWEED's office, because they had reason to believe that the Young Democracy's spies were watching the premises from a house on the opposite side of the street, and a carriage would be certain to attract attention.

BRIBED—$6,500.

"Their suspicions proved correct, as they afterward learned. On reaching Mr. TWEED's law office, (we say law office, because a black signboard was posted on the front door, on which was stamped in gold letters, 'Wm. M. Tweed, law office,') the managing editor and his companion waited a few minutes in the ante-room, and were then ushered by Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON into Mr. TWEED's private sanctum.

"The managing editor was introduced to Mr. TWEED, and after the customary preliminary salutations the conversation turned on the business in question.

"Mr. TWEED observed that he would like to see Mr. DANA that very day and have a talk with him.

"The gentleman, at the suggestion of the managing editor, stepped over to the *Sun* office to see if Mr. DANA was in, and arrange for an interview.

"He returned in about ten minutes, and reported that Mr. DANA was not in the office.

"During the gentleman's absence Mr. TWEED paid the managing editor of the *Sun* six thousand five hundred dollars, ($6,500,) that is to say the $5,000 agreed upon, and three months' salary at the rate of five hundred dollars ($500) a month.

"Both the gentleman and the managing editor left Mr. TWEED shortly after the first-named returned from the *Sun* office. They walked to the corner of Church and Duane streets, entered their carriage, and ordered the hackman to drive to the Astor House.

"On the way thither the managing editor joyously pulled out the money TWEED had given him, counted it, and found it correct.

"There were six thousand five hundred dollars, ($6,500,) in $1,000 and $500 bills.

"The managing editor and his companion dismissed the carriage at the Astor House.

"They walked through Ann-street, and thence up Nassau-street, to the Park Hotel bar-room, where they took a drink and parted."

Upon the foregoing story, and a lame reply of the *Sun*, the *Tribune* had the following remarks, (Jan. 4, 1871.)

"Now the pamphlet just published entitled *The Biter Bit*, from advance sheets of which we printed the memorable history of the negotiations which resulted in the suppression of almost an entire edition of the *Sun*, in order to expunge the editorial denunciation of Fisk and Gould's rascalities, headed 'The Welchers in Wall-street,' gives day and date, names and sums, whereby William M. Tweed secured, by the payment of so much cash down and the promise of monthly stipends, the services of the *Sun* throughout our last canvass; and he fortifies his statements by details which carry conviction on their face. We urge those interested to procure and read that interesting record. * * * The *Sun* made, for some time after it came under its present management, brave professions of stern independence. Save that it solicited *Gen. Grant up to his first appointment of a Collector for this port, and has bitterly maligned him ever since*, it may be said to have 'run well' for a year or two. Down to its instantaneous conversion from an outspoken adversary into a fulsome, persistent eulogist of Fisk, Gould & Co. it maintained a considerable though steadily-diminishing reputation for indiscriminate defamation of the character and views of our public men of whatever party. In our late canvass, however, it was palpably used and run in the interest of the Tammany Ring, giving the gentlest love-taps to its candidates, ingeniously varnishing its robberies, joking over its most impudent villainies and bearing down on its adversaries with generous venom. Its successive attacks on Gen. Woodford would have disgraced and seriously damaged the *World*; while Hoffman, Tweed, Connolly & Co. were adroitly shielded by it from the public reprobation they have so richly deserved. That they have full control of the Legislature and over 30,000 majority for Governor *they owe to the unscrupulous championship of the Sun*."

Again, on the next day, (Jan. 5,) it published the following editorial:

WHAT WE THINK.

"The *Sun* asks if we 'think or imagine' that its editor 'ever received, as a bribe, any sum of money, or anything whatever?' As we have not charged that he had, we ought not to have been asked that question; but, since it is asked, we shall answer it truly. We think the undeniable citations from its own editorial columns in the pamphlet entitled *The Biter Bit*, including its suppressed philippic on 'The Welchers of Wall-street,' prove that its course with regard to GOULD, FISK & Co. has been influenced by mercenary considerations. We defy any impartial person to read the pamphlet carefully and not concur in this judgment. The suppression of that article after a part of its edition was printed, and the persistent, preposterous glorification of 'The Welchers' ever since, points irresistibly to this conclusion. And the responsible editor of the *Sun* owes a frank explanation to the public. It is the evidence afforded by his own columns (as we have already reminded him) rather than the statements relative thereto of the author of *The Biter Bit*, that morally constrains him to this exhibition of candor.

His lieutenant demonstrates as follows:

A CARD.

The *Tribune* gives currency to an anonymous slander, charging that the "Lieutenant of the editor of the *Sun*" has received various sums of money, coming from Mr. TWEED for "the services of the *Sun* throughout our late canvass," and $500 from Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER for a "cessation of personal attacks upon him."

Both these charges are utterly false.

If the *Tribune* has any substantial evidence to sustain them, let it produce the same. If it has none—as I know to be the case—will Mr. GREELEY make the retraction due from an honest man?

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

COMMENT BY THE TRIBUNE.—This plea, it will be seen, is narrowly special: Mr. CUMMINGS denies that he received money from TWEED "for services in the late canvass;" also, that he received $500 from Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER for "a cessation of personal attacks on him." The facts are, we believe, that his transactions with TWEED related to the desperate struggle of TWEED with the Young Democracy in our last Legislature, and that the $500 was paid by MULLER to a go-between, who kept a considerable slice of it for his diplomatic services and paid over the rest to Mr. AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

But technical denials will not avail. The *Sun* certainly did talk of FISK, GOULD & CO., as nearly every one else does, until it suddenly ceased to do so, canceled its own issue containing a pungent diatribe against them, and has since gone large on the opposite tack; it did oppose TWEED & Co. vehemently as public robbers, until it suddenly became their most serviceable mouth-piece; it did assail Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER vehemently day after day, until it suddenly dropped him forever; and no reason for such strange tergiversations was known to the public till the author of *The Biter Bit* supplied one. Will the *Sun* undertake to furnish another? Can it afford not to make the attempt? Is not Mr. CUMMINGS still its editor's lieutenant?

The narrative of an interview with its editor, in which Mr. THOMAS ACTON bore a part, is circumstantial and precise. Is that a fabrication? Does Mr. ACTON so pronounce it? Do liars and forgers commit themselves by such introductions of the names of respected and disinterested persons? Messieurs of the *Sun*! you will have to meet the specific arraignments of *The Biter Bit* more directly and more decisively!

This was Greeley's opinion of Dana. Let us now see what Dana thinks of Greeley:

Before Charles A. Dana was forced to swallow Horace Greeley as the leader of the movement to defeat the election of the President, for whom he (Dana) has such a malignant hatred, because he would not appoint him Collector of the port, he said many things in the columns of the *Sun* about the "Gentle Agriculturist of Chappaqua, with a child-like trust in the honesty of man," as he derisively terms the *Tribune* philosopher, March 21, 1870, which possess a peculiar interest at the present time.

Many people are anxious to know what are Mr. Greeley's views upon religious matters. Mr. Dana thus speculates in the *Sun* of April 5, showing Mr. Greeley to be as changeable upon this serious subject as in political affairs.

"Has Mr. Greeley changed his religious opinions? He used to be a consistent Universalist, and would not allow the word hell to appear in his paper if he could help it. But in the *Tribune* of yesterday there is a great deal about hell. We are told that hell is made by the absence of every element of music; that human powers cannot attempt a description of hell in its reality; that 'our instinctive conceptions of what hell must be' differ from those of Dante and Milton, and that our ideas of purgatory are much vaguer than our ideas of hell. This certainly looks as though Mr. Greeley must have abandoned his belief in the doctrine so eloquently preached by Rev. Mr. Chapin. Can it be that he has adopted views of the future state the opposite of those which he formerly entertained?"

In the *Sun* of April 7 Mr. Dana tries to prove that Mr. Greeley lied when he said that he did not say, as charged in the *Sun*, in an interview with John Morrissey, that Husted got $1,000 to vote for the Tweed Charter.

In an editorial note in the same issue he says:

"Now that Greeley and Morrissey are united, thanks should be offered up, for what the two may yet be to each other."

As John Morrissey is now an active supporter of Greeley for President, Dana probably joins with Greeley in thanksgiving.

An editorial in the *Sun* of April 15, headed "Hamilton Fish instead of Horace Greeley as Minister to England," written in answer to a letter from a correspondent, thus expresses Mr. Dana's opinion of Horace Greeley as a diplomatist and a man.

After speaking ironically of Mr. Fish, and of "greatly shaken faith in Horace Greeley's ability to fill the office (of Minister) satisfactorily," he accuses Mr. Greeley of having contributed to the passage of the Tweed Charter. "This," Mr. Dana goes on to say, "he did unintentionally; though it looked to the destruction of the Republican Party, *with which all his political hopes are identified*," (italicized by the TIMES.) Charging that Mr. Greeley is "unpossessed of any diplomatic genius whatever." He says, "If he cannot meet Tweed at Albany without being converted into a virtual and unconscious supporter of the very cause he went there to overthrow, how could he cope with Clarendon in London? *And in his hands would not the Alabama claims probably be settled to the advantage of England alone?*

"As for the free love revelations of the McFarland trial, we do not allow them to affect our estimate of Horace Greeley's personal character. He may be entangled in a position of seeming sympathy with free love by the acts *of designing men and women who surround him and delude his too-confiding nature. Indeed, he has generally been the victim of loose imposters.*

"But for the doctrines and practices of these false friends of his, he ought not to be in any sense held personally responsible."

Does anybody believe that Dana's opinion of Greeley is changed today? And yet, after expressing this opinion, he can urge upon the minds of intelligent people that such a man is fitted to fill a position requiring so much stability of character, firmness of purpose, and knowledge of men. But Dana is the embodiment of the anything to beat Grant party.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

Sane Persons Claimed to be Imprisoned at the Instance of Interested Parties.

Supplementing the discharge of Mr. Van Vleck from the Bloomingdale Asylum, already noticed in the TIMES, a writ of habeas corpus has been granted on behalf of Mary McCabe, also an inmate of the Asylum, and alleged to be improperly detained there, she being, as it is claimed on her behalf, perfectly sane. The writ in the latter case was made returnable yesterday morning, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. At that hour, Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the petitioner, appeared in Court, accompanied by his former client, Mr. Van Vleck, the latter appearing anything but an insane man.

Mr. Townsend called attention of the Court to the petition in which Mrs. Emily Irwin swears she was for more than two years an attendant in the Bloomingdale Asylum; that during more than a year of that time she had charge of the petitioner, Mary McCabe, the alleged lunatic; that the latter exhibited no symptoms of insanity then, and so far as she could observe was of perfectly sound mind. Counsel then produced proof of service of the writ on Dr. Porter, temporarily in charge of the Asylum at the time, and to which he awaited a return.

Mr. Henry Nichol here put in an appearance on behalf of Dr. Brown, Chief of the Asylum, and handed in a return to the writ setting forth that the doctor was absent from the country, but that Dr. Dwight R. Burrill, his subordinate, next in control, represents under oath that Mary McCabe, the person named in the writ, was not in the institution nor under the control of its officers, either then or at the time of service of the writ, but had been transferred to, and was then in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, and under the control of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Mr. Townsend desired to traverse the return to the writ, and to that effect asked to examine Dr. Dwight R. Burrill, then in Court. This, counsel said, was the fifth case of the kind in which he had been counsel, and in every one of these cases except one, in which the patient insisted in remaining in the asylum so as to force its officers into Court, the latter had managed to get rid of their prisoners before making a return to the writ. It was his (counsel's) determination, as it was the determination of his former client, Mr. Van Vleck, by his side, to uproot this institution and turn it inside out, so that its infamy might be made apparent to the public eye.

Judge Barrett said he could not hear the examination in person, but Dr. Burrill's testimony could be taken in another room of the Court.

Dr. Burrill was accordingly examined, and testified as follows: The writ of habeas corpus was served on Dr. Porter, who has been ill, though able to get about; cannot say if he has been as far as the City within the past two days; knows the person referred to in the writ; her proper name is Rose McCabe, but she is known in her religious order as Sister Mary Stanislaus; she has always been called in the Asylum Sister Mary; she belongs, I believe, to the order of St. Stanislaus; she has dressed in a semi-religious garb, and has not worn her full habit; she has been in the Asylum since the 15th of March, 1871; Elizabeth Riley has been her chief attendant while in the Asylum; Sister Mary left the Asylum last Saturday; we wrote to her sister after the discharge of Mr. Van Vleck; we wrote at the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse, who wished to have her removed because she was considered incurable, and the rate of board was but half on Blackwell's Island that it was with us, and we had constant application in cases which were curable, without having accommodations for them; such was the substance of the letter; have been informed by two attendants that she is now in the asylum on Blackwell's Island, and believe such to be the fact; do not know of my own knowledge where she is; the Governors had authorized us to take steps in this case a number of weeks previous to Van Vleck's discharge; do not know of Miss McCabe having applied to Mr. Van Vleck to aid in procuring her release; Dr. Porter could have answered the return, but did not because of ill health; Porter was in charge when he received the writ of habeas corpus; I think the sister of Miss McCabe is now at [illegible] otherwise Miss McCabe was taken away from the Asylum [illegible] and I think a new commitment was made out for her by Justice McQuade, at Harlem; the Governors of the Alms-house [illegible] patients to Blackwell's Island Asylum, whenever we see fit so to do.

The relator's counsel asked if it had been necessary to put Miss McCabe in a strait-jacket during the time she was in the Asylum, but counsel for Dr. Brown objecting, the question remained unanswered.

It appearing from this testimony that Miss McCabe was not under the control of the officers of the [illegible] at the time of the service of the writ, the Court dismissed the writ. At the same time it was announced by the counsel for Miss McCabe that a new writ would be applied for, directed to those in control of the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, counsel for Dr. Brown responding that on the return of that writ they would willingly go into the merits of the case.

Other writs, it was stated by counsel, would be applied for, and in the case of Rosina Drew, an alleged sane patient, a writ was granted, returnable to-morrow morning.

NEWPORT.

The Season at its Height—Yachting Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

Again it becomes my pleasant duty to address the numerous readers of the TIMES in regard to the prosperity of this fashionable seaside resort. What the pleasure-seekers are doing—who have arrived—who are expected—if the hotels are "full"—the advent of individuals with high-sounding prefixes attached to their names, &c.—all these, no doubt, are looked for in watering-place news.

Everybody, of course, knows that the season is at its height, and from this date until the middle of next month the dissipation of watering-place life will be fully realized, that is, as far as hotel life is concerned. At that time the season is by no means over, as it is at many other rival resorts, where the hotels constitute the only attraction. It is not so at Newport; the hundreds of cottagers remain with us until the last of October—really the most enjoyable part of the season—and no one would at that date, to be upon the principal drives, notice that anything unusual had taken place, not even that the hotels had closed. Hotel life is not to be regarded as anything flattering in a pecuniary point of view at this place, if we may be allowed to judge from the records of the hotels for the past few years. That the large number of cottages and private boarding-houses are taking the places of the hotels, year after year, are conceded facts, and as such are acknowledged by any carefully-observing mind.

The most social and brilliant reception of the season occurred at the Ocean House, Saturday evening. There were more present, not only from the other hotels, but from the surrounding cottages, than has ever before been present at any of the previous hops. The following were among the number present: New-York—D. B. Grant, wife and daughter, Mrs. Work and daughter, Mrs. [illegible] and daughter, Madison Sands, D. B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone, Miss Mesier, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bell, Miss Fowler, Gov. Hoffman, wife and daughter, Francis Kernan, wife and daughter, Miss Coleman, Daniel Torrance, E. Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. Manice, L. P. Morton and wife, W. H. Bateman.

It is a noticeable fact that the principal turn-outs upon our avenues are elegant phaetons, driven by ladies. Four-in-hands, so common last season, are numbered with the things that were, and seemingly have given place to those heavy and clumsy-looking English dog-carts, which are so common at this as well as at other watering-places. French landaus and open barouches are also very noticeable and quite popular, as they roll by with their elegant and stylish spans of horses. Daniel Torrance, Jerome Bonaparte, F. W. Andrews, August Belmont, W. R. Travers, A. S. Hatch, Mrs. Paran Stevens, George P. Wetmore, Augustus Whiting, C. J. Peterson, C. N. Beach, Clarence Rathbone, Ross Winans, T. F. Cushing, J. P. and Fred. Kernochan, C. B. Parkinson, Hugh T. Dickey, F. S. G. de Hauteville, Miss H. E. Lunsdon and L. P. Morton, are acknowledged to possess and drive the finest and most attractable turn-outs upon the avenue.

Lester Wallack's yacht, Columbia, has been hauled into steam-boat wharf, on account of the severe illness of Mr. Wallack's daughter, who is on board. Mr. Debille, the Danish Minister, has arrived, and is domiciled at Hartman's Hotel. Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, N. Y., with his family, are at the Ocean House. A. B. Darling, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, has purchased a house lot, and will commence immediately to erect a "Newport cottage." The Naval Board, including Rear-Admiral John Rogers, President, and Commodore Howell, Capts. Rhind and Braine, met here this week to examine the class of officers who have been pursuing their studies at the Torpedo Station, under the supervision of Commander Mathews. Admiral Case, of the United States Navy, who with his family are at the Aquidneck House, has purchased a building lot and will commence as soon as the season is over to erect a cottage for his own use. Admiral Polo de Barnabe, the Spanish Minister, has arrived from Washington, and is at his former apartments at Hartmann's French Hotel. The French Minister, Marquis de Noailles, has also arrived from his recent visit to Washington and is at his beautiful cottage on Halidon Hill. Samuel G. Ward, of New-York, has commenced the erection of a cottage on Rhode Island-avenue—a favorite locality for New-Yorkers—but of course he will not be able to occupy it this season. C. F. Chickering, of piano fame, is also building a residence on Spring-street. J. M. Drake, owner of "Red Cross Cottage," has sold to W. H. Ashurst, of Philadelphia, a lot of land on Rhode Island-avenue for $23,647. Mr. Ashurst will have erected upon this eligible building site an elegant cottage before another season rolls around. Chief-Justice Chase, who is spending the season at his son-in-law's, Hon. W. P. Sprague, at Narragansett Pier, has had a severe attack of sickness; at last accounts he was convalescent and able to ride out. At Eugene Kettelta's, of New-York, a grand children's party—the first of the season—took place today. Music and refreshments were in abundance, and a good time in general was enjoyed by all present. More of these pleasant gatherings of the little ones are on the tapis. The Aquidneck House is the only one that has been full thus far. The boats of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company made their last Sunday-night trip last week. I learn that financially these Sunday trips have proved a decided failure; the only thing that our people will be sorry for because of their discontinuance is the fact that they will be unable to have their Sunday New-York papers to read at the breakfast-table Monday mornings. In the opinion of critics the enviable title of "belle" is awarded to Miss Nellie Hoffman, daughter of Gov. Hoffman, of New-York. I learn that last season she was the favorite also, and, consequently, carried off the palm. James G. Bennett, Jr., has arrived, but although he has engaged rooms at a private boarding-house, he spends the most of his time on board the Dauntless, now in our harbor. Another "hop" will occur at the Ocean House this evening, and one will take place at the Atlantic next Thursday evening.

The weather is all that can be desired, and is being thoroughly enjoyed by the thousands who are in our midst from all the principal cities of the country. Probably it may sound rather "fishy" if I state that during the past week overcoats for the gentlemen and thick sacks or shawls for the ladies have been brought into use; such is the case, however, but no one grumbles or finds fault. S. G.

Music at Mount Morris-square.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather is fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square, today, from 6½ to 9½ P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Lucrezia Borgia"........Donizetti
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"........Suppe
3. Waltz, "Our Land and Sea"........Gungl
4. Selection, "Barber of Seville"........Rossini

PART II.

5. Galop, "Jolly Brothers"........Strauss
6. [illegible]........Verdi
7. Waltz, "1001 Nights"........Strauss
8. "Anvil Polka"........Parlow

PART III.

9. Selection, "Ernani"........Verdi
10. Mazurka, [illegible]........Strauss
11. Cornet Polka, "Whirlwind"........Levy
12. Finale, March, [illegible]........[illegible]

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Monmouth Park Races.

The Thespian Stakes, The Selling Race, The Long Branch Stakes and the Schell Cup—Tom Bowling, Albuera, Midday and Susan Ann the Winners.

The second day of the Monmouth Park meeting at Long Branch was attended by two thousand spectators, most of whom left New-York with the anticipation of a fine day's sport. In the morning heavy banks of cloud rolled up from the east, obscuring the sun and threatening the turfmen with a drenching, but after a few drops had fallen, the dark canopy was rent asunder by the rays of old Sol, and fortune again smiled on the Long Branch races. Unlike the first day of the meeting when there were but few ladies present, the grand stand was largely occupied by numerous representatives of the fair sex. The track was in admirable condition, which was shown by the fast time made yesterday. The racing was excellent, especial interest being taken in the Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, in which five fine youngsters competed for the money and the honors, which were borne off by Mr. H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, who ran the three-quarters of a mile in 1:16¾, the fastest time ever made by a two-year old. Mr. McGrath was in ecstacies over this victory, and expressed the belief that he has the best two-year old in the world, which is saying much when so many good ones are hovering about. The second race nautically placed the knowing ones on their "beam ends," and there was a general wailing and gnashing of teeth at the victory of the despised Albuera, who sold in the field and beat her six competitors handily. The third race was another surprise in Midday beating the favorite, Preakness, after a magnificent finish. Thus it will be seen that it was a day of disaster to the betting ring. The particulars of the events are given below:

THE THESPIAN STAKES.

The inauguration of the day's sport was allotted to the youngsters in the Thespian Stakes for two-year olds. Value, $2,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, three-quarters of a mile. Out of twenty-three entries in the stake, the following six were marked to appear, viz.: M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; August Belmont's br. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; Leonard W. Jerome's b. c. by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe; W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Dolorosa, by Exchequer, out of Tribulation, by Star Davis; and Zeb. Ward's br. c. by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George. Out of this lot it puzzled the betting men to pick the winner, for two-year-old races are "mighty uncertain." Tom Bowling had many admirers, and was at first a warm favorite, but the feeling gradually changed in favor of the Belmont stable, and before the start Medora had the call over Tom Bowling, while the others sold low and were in small demand. The following are the quotations just before the start:

Medora	$310	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tom Bowling	[illegible]	200	135
Ward's colt	150	155	115
Jerome's colt	45	50	50
Dolorosa } Fellowcraft } Field	35	50	30
Total	$730	[illegible]	$510

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started from the quarter-pole. Fellowcraft did not appear. The fractiousness of Tom Bowling caused considerable delay, but at last the drum tapped, half an hour after time, with Medora in the lead, Tom Bowling second, Zeb. Ward third, Dolorosa fourth, and Jerome fifth. As they went down the backstretch Tom Bowling rushed past Medora and was soon leading her two lengths, which he increased to three lengths at the half-mile pole, Ward's colt going up to the second place and being two lengths ahead of Medora, Dolorosa fourth and Jerome fifth. As they went round the lower turn Ward's colt closed up to Tom Bowling, the latter leading, at the three-quarter pole, by two lengths, Ward's colt still second, two lengths in advance of Medora, with Dolorosa fourth and Jerome last. Coming up the homestretch, Tom Bowling was running so strong that the others could not reach him, and he won a magnificent race in the fastest time ever made by a two-year old, viz., 1:16¾, Ward's colt second, two lengths in advance of Medora, Dolorosa fourth, Jerome fifth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Thespian Stakes; value, $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the second to receive $100 and the third $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Harper........1
Zeb. Ward's br. c. by Asteroid, out of Fairy, by imp. Knight of St. George. Graves........2
A. Belmont's br. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom. Walker........3
W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Dolorosa, by Exchequer, out of Tribulation, by Star Davis. Miller........4
Leonard W. Jerome's b. c. by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe. Lakeland........5
Time—1:16¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

Next on the programme to be decided was a selling race for all ages, a mile and a half, horses to be sold for $1,500 to carry full weight; for $1,000, allowed five pounds; for $750, allowed seven pounds; for $500, allowed fourteen pounds. This promised to be a most exciting contest, and enlisted the "sympathies" of the speculators, whose appetites were now whetted by the gains or losses in the first race. There were seven entries as follows: Zeb. Ward's b. f. Cynthiana, three years, by Tipperary, dam by imp. Hooton, 80 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, three years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington; H. C. Dawson's b. m. Albuera, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue; M. H. Sanford's b. g. King Henry, six years, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, 103 pounds; John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, four years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; and John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire, 101 pounds. All the entries had a good proportion of their appropriate weights off and the race was indeed a puzzle to the knowing ones. The well-known speed of Sanford gained him many friends, and he was sold as first choice, alternately with Henrietta, who was strongly backed to win. The Dark Blue of Sanford also had many firm friends. The following quotations will show the way the wind was blowing:

Sanford	$310	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henrietta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Henry	[illegible]	185	140
Impecunious	70	[illegible]	40
Cynthiana } Albuera } Gerald } Field	70	30	30
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	$1,000

The result proved that the knowing ones did not know so much after all, as Albuera, well ridden by Roe, captured the purse.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the signal was given Albuera shot away first, with King Henry second, Sanford third, Impecunious fourth, Henrietta fifth. As they rushed round the lower turn Henrietta went up to the third place, and in this way they passed the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch the whole lot were running in a bunch, but when they reached the stand Albuera was in the lead, with King Henry second, Henrietta third, Sanford fourth, Impecunious fifth, Gerald sixth, and Cynthiana seventh. As they went round the turn, Gerald moved up to the third place, and challenged King Henry. Albuera, in the meantime, was cutting out the work, with Henry in attendance, and when they passed the quarter-pole she was leading King Henry a length, Gerald third, Sanford fourth, Henrietta fifth, Impecunious sixth, and Cynthiana seventh. When they went along the backstretch, King Henry closed upon Albuera, and got up to her saddle-girths, while Henrietta made her run and soon left the fifth position, and was running a good third. Albuera still kept tearing away, and was making the pace hot, and defied the efforts of King Henry to pass her. When they reached the half-mile pole Albuera was showing Henry the way half a length, with Henrietta third, Sanford fourth, Gerald fifth, Impecunious sixth and Cynthiana seventh. As they came round the lower turn a magnificent struggle ensued between Albuera, King Henry and Henrietta for the lead, but when they reached the three-quarter pole Albuera was still in front and leading Henry half a length, while the latter was some distance in advance of Henrietta; Sanford was fourth and coming fast. When they turned into the homestretch Henrietta gave way to Sanford, who was now third and challenging King Henry. He soon passed the latter, and a tough struggle ensued between him and Albuera, but the mare struggled gamely to the end, and although Sanford was showing in front a short distance, Albuera rallied under the whip, and won the race by half a length, King Henry third.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race; purse $[illegible], for all ages; one mile and a half; horses to be sold for [illegible] imp., to carry appropriate weight; [illegible] allowed 7 pounds [illegible]; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse.

H. C. Dawson's b. m. Albuera, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue. Roe........1
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe. Palmer........2
M. H. Sanford's b. g. King Henry, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire. Moran........3
A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington. Walker........0
John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Hughes........0
J. Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by imp. Yorkshire. Drury........0
Zeb. Ward's b. f. Cynthiana, 3 years, by Tipperary, dam by imp. Hooton. Graves........0
Time—2:4[illegible].

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The third and most important race of the day was that for the Long Branch Stakes for all ages, value $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or play, to carry 100 pounds, two miles. There were sixteen entries in this stake, and the following four were marked to appear, viz.: Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Winesap, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, by Boston; also, b. m. Midday, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Ninette, by Revenue; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire; and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Nelly Grey, by Lexington. Too much knowledge is not always desirable, and the knowing ones thought so on this occasion, for they were pretty nearly swamped by the brilliant victory of Midday. The following were the odds in the pools:

Preakness	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winesap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alroy	115	125	170
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE RACE.

When the drum tapped, Alroy was in the lead, with Winesap second, Preakness third and Midday fourth. When they went to the turn Winesap went to the front to cut out the work for her stable companion, and was leading two lengths at the quarter-pole, with Alroy second, Midday third and Preakness fourth, the two latter waiting. As they went down the backstretch Winesap opened a gap of four lengths, which she increased to six lengths at the half-mile pole, Alroy being second, a length in front of Midday, who was half a length in advance of Preakness. On the lower turn Winesap got further away, while Midday was watching Preakness like a cat does a mouse. When they came up the homestretch, Preakness began to move up and was attended by Midday in the manoeuvre, and when the quartette reached the stand on the first mile, Winesap was but three lengths in advance of Alroy, who was two lengths away from Preakness, with Midday last. When going round the turn again they were three lengths apart, but when they reached the quarter-pole Winesap was again showing the way six lengths ahead of Alroy. When they went down the backstretch the work began in earnest. Preakness went up and lapped Alroy, and Midday was still waiting behind. In this way they passed the half-mile pole. As they went round the lower turn, Preakness and Midday passed Alroy, and closed rapidly on Winesap. When they reached the three-quarter pole, Preakness showed to the front, with Midday second, Winesap third, and Alroy fourth, but all close together. When they came up the homestretch, a magnificent struggle ensued between Midday and Preakness, and they were head and head all the way up to the goal, and everybody exclaimed, "a dead heat!" as they passed under the string. It looked to some as if Preakness won, and bets of 100 to 10 and 100 to 20 that he would be declared the winner were taken, but the utmost consternation ensued when the judges marked Midday's number as the winner. Winesap was third and Alroy fourth. Time—3:43¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Long Branch Stakes, for all ages; value $800 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, to carry 100 pounds, mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; sixteen nominations; value to winner, $1,300.

T. W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Ninette, Revenue, Gibson........1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire, Donahue........2
T. W. Doswell's b. f. Winesap, 4 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, by Boston. Thomas........3
Jas. Donahue's ch. c. Alroy, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Nelly Grey, by Lexington, Lakeland........4
Time—3:43¾.

THE SCHELL CUP.

The day's sport was closed with the race for the Schell Cup, mile heats, best three in five, a handicap for all ages. There were originally nine or ten entries in this race, and much interest was manifested in the result, but turfmen were disappointed when it was announced that but two nominators accepted the weights, and these were John F. Chamberlain with Brennus and H. P. McGrath with Susan Ann. The cup so-called is an elegant silver punch-bowl valued at $600, and as it was won by McGrath, it is expected that it will be continually in use at McGrathiana. There was no betting on the result, as Susan Ann was conceded to be far superior in speed and endurance to Brennus.

FIRST HEAT.—Susan Ann went off first, and at the turn led four lengths, but she was soon taken in hand and was but two lengths in front at the quarter-pole. She remained in this position all the way round to the homestretch, when she came away and won the heat by four lengths in 1:51.

SECOND HEAT.—Susan Ann had the lead, but soon surrendered it to Brennus, who led two lengths on the turn, which he increased to six lengths at the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch Susan Ann was allowed her head and she was within three lengths of Brennus at the half-mile pole. At the three-quarter pole, Brennus was leading a length, but when coming up the homestretch, Susan Ann came to the front and won the heat easily by a length in 1:53.

THIRD HEAT.—Brennus started away with the lead, and showed four lengths ahead of his competitor on the turn and six lengths at the quarter-pole, but on the backstretch Susan Ann went to him, and three lengths divided them at the half-mile pole and a length at the three-quarter. Susan Ann galloped up the stretch, headed Brennus, and won the heat and race by a length, in 1:56¾.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Schell Cup, a silver punch-bowl, value $600, given by Hon. Richard Schell; handicap for all ages; mile heats, best three in five.

H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 111 pounds, Swim........1 1 1
John F. Chamberlain's gr. c. Brennus, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George, 85 pounds, Hughes........2 2 2
Time—1:51, 1:53, 1:56¾.

An Alleged Dealer in Counterfeit Money.

Henry Jones, arrested on a charge of keeping an office for the sale of counterfeit money, was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion made for his discharge. His counsel stated that he had been under arrest five days, and although demanding it had failed to get an examination. This, he contended, was an infringement of the rights of the citizen.

Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the people, opposed the motion, stating that he had attended the day before at the Tombs in another case, but did not see the counsel for the prisoner there. He had no doubt a speedy examination would be had, and supposed the delay was owing to the engagements of the Magistrate, the absence of witnesses, or some other reasonable cause.

Counsel for the prisoner asserted that he had attended at the Tombs on the previous day, but was informed by the Clerk that the examination could not proceed.

Judge Barrett said the prisoner was clearly entitled to a speedy examination, and now, after five days have elapsed, no proper cause is shown why he has not had it. He had adjourned the case once already to afford time for an examination, and lest there should be a failure of justice on the part of the prosecution he would adjourn it again, but with the understanding that if at the opening of the Court this morning an examination has not been had, the prisoner shall have his discharge.

The prisoner was remanded until this morning.

National Rifle Association.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 194 Broadway, Col. Church, President, in the chair. The Secretary read letters from Capt. Prince, of the Ordnance Department, and other officials, assuring the Association of their interest in its progress. The resignation of Col. Shaw, who leaves for California, was accepted. It was determined to leave the purchase of targets to Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of Maiden-lane, who will import them and furnish them to the Association at cost price. A committee of three was appointed on finance, and a committee of five on recruiting.

On motion of Capt. Wingate it was resolved to accept Major Herman C. Pappenhausen's offer to make two embankments twenty-five feet high, one to be one hundred yards long and the other fifty, five feet wide on the top, for the sum of $4,000.

Business at the General Sessions.

The only case of interest in the General Sessions yesterday, was the trial of Ex-Officer Edward Durham for assault and battery upon one Geo. Gutterson, on the evening of the 18th June. The Commissioners of Police dismissed Durham for the assault. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court. Judge Bedford said he concurred with the recommendation of the jury, and thought Durham, taking all the facts into consideration, had been sufficiently punished by his dismissal from the force. Judgment was postponed.

The Grand Jury presented a number of ordinary indictments yesterday, and were directed by Judge Bedford to proceed with their work.

AUSTRIA.

The Empire's Attitude Toward the Jesuits—The Bishops' Manifesto—Jesuit Immigration—The Hungarian Elections—Matters in Croatia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

What the Austrian Government would do when the tide of Jesuit emigration will come to be turned toward its dominions, has long formed a favorite topic of conjecture. The first triumphant predictions of the Anti-Jesuit party were obviously too sanguine by far. Never have the principles guiding the Imperial Government's policy toward the Church been more doubtful and inscrutable than at the present moment. That there is a split on the question in the Cis-Leithan Cabinet is all but an acknowledged fact, from which the imminence of a change has often been inferred. That change is, however, not coming. Cultus Minister Stremayr, the chief offending party, has formally contradicted the report of his imminent resignation, despite his foes. That Prince Auersperg's Ministry has by this wavering and halting policy lost ground in the popular affections, there is no denying, and it is doubtful, indeed, if the proposed introduction of a reform bill—announced as a Cabinet measure for next session—though it embodies much of the Austrians' eager desires, will suffice to turn the scale once more in their favor. From the recent proceedings with regard to the Bishops' manifesto, it is plain that there is a *force majeure* preventing the Cabinet from acting energetically and decisively, and that force is very possibly to be found in the Emperor himself. The Government's treatment of the obnoxious manifesto is the great cause of offense which has alienated from them a considerable portion of their adherents. The Bishops of Austria, some months ago, drew up a memorial which was in due course presented to Ministers and characterized at the time as extremely moderate in tone and substance, thus raising a hope that the prelates had abandoned their attitude of stubborn resistance. Nothing more was to be ascertained about the manifesto till the *New Frei Presse*, a great protégé of one-half of the present Cabinet, though a fierce opponent to Stremayr, surreptitiously published the full text, obtained by some undiscovered channel. The publication acted like an electric shock. The tone, indeed, of the manifesto is courteous and loyal enough, but the substance is entirely unworthy of the good character given it. It demands, in fact, nothing less than the repeal of the present School laws, in existence since 1868, when the concordat was repealed—a demand, indeed, impossible to comply with, inasmuch as it involves a branch of one of the most vital parts of the Constitution. Nor can it, it is confessed, be expected off-hand, but it is insinuated that, until it can be effected, a practical, though not a constitutional, repeal of the laws will be as acceptable. The whole educational system is thus, once more, required to be placed under the supervision of the Church. It is not only charitable, but even plausible, to suppose that this memorial was kept secret purposely to avoid a further shock to public feeling and breach with the Church. Concealment has, however, proved a short-sighted policy, for the shock has come all the greater for being so long delayed. Now there is the additional mortification in the bargain for the public to know that a counter manifesto, which was, in fact, already drawn up by M. von Stremayr, has been suppressed—by extraneous influence, it was said at first, but now it is admitted that the Emperor has refused his sanction. The veto is either a personal act, prompted by reverence for the Church, or else it is the result of a vote in the Cabinet, returning a majority against the reply. M. von Stremayr's reply was reported to repel emphatically the demands advanced by the Bishops; but after the disavowal already given to Ministerial *communiqués* by the *New Frei Presse* the report is little credited. To increase the discontentment very plain instructions have been given from above that the further discussion of this troublesome theme will be severely resented, showing unmistakably how sore a point it constitutes to the official conscience. Concurring with the pretty trustworthy announcement that Count Andrassy has declined a Prussian proposal for protecting State interests at the next Papal election, this sad confession does not fail to throw cold water on the hopes entertained by the Liberals of energetic proceedings against the Curia.

JESUIT IMMIGRATION.

Jesuit immigration places the subject, however, in a different light. There are more Jesuits in Germany than had been estimated, and as most of them are preparing to go to Austria with their pugnacity increased and their energies invigorated by hostile legislation, it seems that even Count Andrassy is growing slightly suspicious that there may be too much of a good thing. Count Andrassy is not an admirer of the Jesuits, but he does not profess to fear them like the German statesmen, and he has approved himself a very lenient government toward them in Hungary. It was thence inferred that the report affirming him to be contemplating a repressive law, was a mere canard, and assertions and denials have been pretty freely exchanged during the week on the subject. Yesterday's *Pester Lloyd*, the Count's own inspired organ, puts a stop to the dispute by an official *communiqué* which indicates an intention to stem the Jesuit tide, but does not put it into a very definite shape. "Count Andrassy," it is announced, "and the two parallel Governments (Cis-Leithania and Transleithania) by no means shut their eyes to the necessity of erecting a barrier against Jesuitism, especially since the Order's expulsion from Germany threatens to inundate Austro-Hungary with new immigrants; but, on the other hand, Count Andrassy is by no means disposed, already at this time, slavishly to copy the Federal Chancellor's (Prince Bismarck's) policy!" The "already at this time" is a strange limitation which may or may not mean very much.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

I have no space left more than briefly to advert to the tempestuous drama enacted since some months on the eastern side of the Leitha, and must reserve a fuller explanation of its merits for another letter. There are two contests simultaneously in progress—one in Hungary, and the other in Croatia, which is a province attached to the former. The Hungarian elections have by this time occupied, I may say, months. It is an unfortunate provision in the law of that country that the elections shall be held at the bidding of the local Committees, who are, partly on this account, never neutral, and exacerbate the struggle by their open partiality. In this respect the Deakists, i. e., the Government party, (at present,) upholding the compromise of 1867, are well provided, for most of the local Committees are strictly Deakist, and their opinions are sure to be reflected in the returns. The open declaration of partiality, however, naturally stimulates the opposition to wilder exertions, and thus it comes that, at usual—perhaps more than usual—the Hungarian elections have been characterized by [illegible] riots, tumults and bloodshed. They are not over yet. The wires of the electoral system [illegible] in the hands of professional agents. It is the object of both parties to prolong the contest so as not only to [illegible] so much work with their staff, but to give losing candidates a second chance, in order to bring their best men into Parliament. The Deakist party being dominant in the local committees, and the programme for the next session being highly important, a great increase of power was expected by the ruling side, but owing to the omission of proper agitation in Transylvania, they have lost ground which they really had already occupied, and their first gain of thirty-five seats is by this time reduced to twenty-two, and threatens to shrink still more. Disappointment adds vigor to their efforts, as [illegible] to those of the opposition, and so the contest is only more exasperated by this failure of the programme. Come what will, the Deakist party is in an overwhelming majority, and has a good prospect of passing its proposed measures, the principal of which is the adoption of [illegible] parliaments by some financial questions, one relating to the establishment of a national bank. Every seat gained by the opposition, however, gives the latter more chance of talking out—its favorite practice—obnoxious bills, and it is already estimated that as good as a whole session will be wasted on the mere "verification," or scrutiny, of votes—a complicated business in Hungary.

MATTERS IN CROATIA.

The Croatians are one step further advanced than their neighbors, for they are already engaged upon their legislative labors. Among them the opposition is the far stronger party of the two, and so irreconcilable has it hitherto shown itself that 1869 has been the last year for which a budget was constitutionally passed. It is not the smallest of Count Lonyay's triumphs that he has achieved what Count Andrassy failed to effect, viz., a compromise with the Croatian Nationalists, all the more appreciable for being negotiated in strict secrecy. It has been publicly expressed by the deputation which a week ago waited upon Emperor Francis Joseph to present the Croatian address amid enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Indeed, to carry out the result of these pacific negotiations Count Lonyay was compelled to put extraordinary pressure upon the hereditary and *ex-officio* members of the Croat Diet, who have never appeared in equal numbers; but, by thus creating a majority, he has the satisfaction to have constituted a legal Diet, secured the return of a friendly delegation to the Hungarian Parliament, and paved the way for a final pacification of Croatian discontent. The Croatians, of course, have many grievances—some illusory, some real. Like all Sclavonians, they are governed by a soaring ambition to be great and independent, and they grieve to see themselves tacked to a rival kingdom, Hungary, as a mere subordinate province; and also to see Dalmatia, a sister principality, still separated from them as a Cis-Leithan dependency. On the other hand, they are, like Galicia, not a paying province, and ambition without funds will not go very far nowadays. While living on the charity of Hungary they cannot expect to treat with it as with an equal. This is the consideration which has mainly prompted them finally to abandon their demand for political independence and formally to recognize the compromise of 1868. In return for this concession Count Lonyay has promised certain privileges, the chiefest of which is a sort of financial autonomy. If the Hungarian Prime Minister can carry out the compromise he has so cleverly initiated, which there is every reason to hope, he will have conferred an appreciable boon upon his country.

THE NEW SHIPPING ACT.

Indignation of the Shippers and Boarding-House Keepers—What the Sailors Think About It.

The act for the Protection of Seamen, passed two months since, went into effect yesterday. Under the old system, sailors were completely under the control of shipping agents and boarding-house keepers in making contracts for voyages, but the new act forbids the shipping of crews at any port in the United States otherwise than through a commission appointed by the several Circuit Courts. Heretofore it has been the custom for Captains desiring to ship crews or individual seamen to notify a shipping agent, who would in turn communicate with a boarding-house keeper, to whom, in most instances, the advance money of each man would be paid, to satisfy claims for money due for board. The new act requires Captains [illegible] to apply for men to the United States Commissioner, at the shipping-office of each port. It is also necessary that the seamen should be sober and thoroughly understand the nature of the voyage he signs for, and advance money is paid to himself only. This virtually destroys the business of shippers and dishonest boarding-house keepers [illegible] in consequence. The shippers claim that the new law is enacted simply to take away their business and to give it to others; that it does no good to the seamen or to any one but those who receive the fees. It is admitted that abuses have existed, but the shippers protest against the entire abolition of the system simply on that account. However, the law being an established fact, anything like opposition is useless, and the men heretofore engaged in the business will be forced to close their offices and seek employment elsewhere. The boarding-house crowd are yet more indignant, but they find no sympathy outside their own number.

Among the sailors the feeling appears to be nearly unanimous in favor of the new law, which they regard as the proper one for their protection. Yesterday, by report, a large number went to the Seamen's Exchange and Shipping Office, in Cherry-street, and over 100 were provided with berths. They have now to pay only $2 fee instead of between $5 and $6, as formerly, and their money being kept out of the hands of "landlords" the difference is considerable and readily appreciated.

The boarding-house keepers carried things with a high hand under the Tammany administration, but now there is a prospect of their being brought under the control of the five Commissioners appointed in 1866. The Shipping Commissioner has it in his power to select seamen from any boarding-house, and by conducting business on a proper basis, seamen will readily learn that their interest requires them to find respectable lodgings while on shore.

Methodist Camp-Meeting at Sing Sing.

Although the formal opening of religious services of the Camp-meeting Association of the Methodist Churches of New-York, on the old camp-ground near the village of Sing Sing, did not take place until yesterday, in compliance with the wishes of a large number of families who have been gathering there for several weeks past, religious exercises were held four times on Sabbath last. The New-York Praying Band, under the leadership of Mr. Samuel Halstead, conducted prayer-meetings at 10 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7½ P. M., and Mrs. Esther Weeks preached, the attendance on each occasion being quite large and deeply interested.

The camp-ground is delightfully situated in a fine grove, about a mile and a half north-east of the village of Sing Sing, and is at the present time in splendid condition, the streets and avenues being hard and dry. On the north side of the grove an immense tank [illegible] placed and kept constantly filled with pure water, forced by a steam engine from a never-failing spring, which furnishes sufficient to supply the wants of 15,000 persons.

An efficient police force from New-York, consisting of Sergeant Lefferts, of the Sanitary squad, Detective Bennett, of the Central Office, and Patrolmen King, Ward and Beatty of the Broadway squad, Polhemus, of the Sanitary, and Dusenbury, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Wood, of the Ninth Precinct, were detailed to look after pickpockets and disorderly visitors.

About 300 tents have already been erected and occupied, and wagon-loads of furniture are hourly seen on the road between the village and camp-ground.

By 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following clergymen had made their appearance at the camp-ground, and many others were expected by the evening boats and trains: Rev. Stephen D. Brown, Presiding Elder; Rev. Mr. [illegible], of the [illegible] Church; Rev. Dr. Ferris, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Henry, of Washington Heights; Rev. Geo. Hall, of Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, of Sing Sing, and [illegible].

The formal opening services of the camp-meeting were commenced shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday, when Rev. Mr. Moorehouse preached an appropriate sermon, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Haviland preached.

Business in the United States District Courts.

An application was made yesterday morning before Commissioner Shields, by Charles Rhode, a prisoner, through his counsel, praying for release from prison, according to the terms of an act passed by Congress in June, 1872. This act provides that if a poor convict, who has been sentenced by any Court of the United States to pay a fine or costs, and shall be imprisoned for inability, he may after thirty days make an application for relief to any United States Commissioner. The latter shall notify the District-Attorney of the application, and appoint a day for the hearing of the case. And he shall make the applicant swear that he has not property exceeding $20, save what is exempt by law from execution for debt. Should it subsequently appear that the oath was falsely taken and that the prisoner had more than the stated sum, he will then be proceeded against for perjury.

In the present instance, Charles Rhode had been sentenced for presenting for sale a forged revenue bond, to a term of imprisonment and a fine of $50. He has served [illegible] and now [illegible] asks for discharge according to the act. Commissioner Shields received the application and forthwith notified the District-Attorney. The case will come up in a few days.

A still and fixtures seized by the Revenue Department, on the premises No. 355 Front-street, were condemned by default yesterday morning before Judge Blatchford.

A Step in the Right Direction.

The Police and District Court Justices are [illegible] that the salaries of them and their [illegible] for the month of July, as the Controller has determined to withhold their pay until the law is attended to. The law requires that these officials shall make their returns on the last day of each month. Heretofore there have been very dilatory about it; but henceforth the Controller will see that the law is strictly complied with.

GREELEY'S SCOUT.

Confession Made by the Notorious Blumenberg.

He Admits His Own Guilt and Gives Evidence Against His Associates—A Narrative of Crime.

The following confession is that of the notorious Blumenberg. It was made in 1861, and was given in order to escape the penalty of the law. Blumenberg was sent to North Carolina a few weeks ago, with funds to control votes in that State, by the Greeley crowd. He was in State Prison when the following confession was made, and in turning States evidence, received his own release at the expense of his associates in crime.

CONFESSION OF BLUMENBERG, MADE JUNE 1, 1861, BEFORE UNITED STATES MARSHAL ROBERT MURRAY, BY CHARLES B. GILMOUR, REPORTER.

BLUMENBERG.—In 1860 I was in the wholesale liquor and segar business. My counsel was Peter Cook, a lawyer, who had lived in the same house with me, he on one floor and I on another, at the corner of Third-street and First-avenue. On the 1st of May, 1860, we moved into a house in Sixth-street, where we lived on different floors.

One day he says, "Blumenberg, I am a lawyer. I have a house. I will sell it to you and give you possession of it. All you have got to do is to give me one or two dollars in hand." I did not think anything more of it until on the 6th of May he brought me the deed of the house—it was No. 210 Eighteenth-street—and he says: "Now, I will tell you, Blumy, if you can trade the house away and get $3,000 for it, which is above the market, then I have got another house which I will sell you; and if you can keep it," he says, "I have got sometimes clients which I want you to go bail for." Says I, "Can I go bail?" He says, "Yes."

One day he brought me down to the Sheriff's office. Mr. Cook told Mr. Dealer, Deputy Sheriff there, that I owned the house, and had paid him $3,000 for it.

In another case, a man came to my place and said, "Mr. Blumenberg?" Says I, "Yes." Says he, "Peter Cook wants to see you before Judge Welsh." I went, and Mr. Cook said, "I have sold him a house for $6,500." He sent me up to the District-Attorney. The District-Attorney said: "If this is on record I will take it."

In a little while afterward Mr. Cook says, "Haven't you got plenty of goods on hand—can't you pay me something?" I said, "I would like to keep the house; I will give you 500 gallons of brandy I have on store in Greenwich-street"—twenty casks of Cognac, and in the book there you will find it assigned this day to Peter Cook. I gave him this brandy, and told him I had paid $400 duty on that brandy and he must pay that. He did, because the brandy was really worth $3,000. I gave him a whole lot of segars from Sanchez, which he swore he sold for $50—the lying thief—they were worth $50 the thousand. I had also a mortgage on a piece of property on Staten Island. He said: "Let me have that mortgage." I gave him that and he got the money on it.

It was in 1860 that I first got acquainted with Jesse Braddock, sailmaker, No. 277 South-street, two flights up. He bought some goods of me. He had a card of mine, and on the back side there was the name of Peter Cook. I sold him a bill of goods for $400, which I had to replevin. I did not know for what purpose then. The money was paid.

One day I met together, Jesse Braddock, Peter Cook and a man named Sanchez, to whom I was introduced. While I was shaking hands with Sanchez, Braddock said to Cook: "I need some money for a friend of mine; he is on a charge of smuggling." This was intended for me. I went off and Peter Cook said: "You go that bail; you get acquainted with them [illegible] and get cigars cheap. You go that bail. You don't risk anything; if anything happens let them take the house." Then I go to Mr. Beebe, Dean and Donohue's; the man had the cracked eye. I said, "I shall go bail [illegible]." He said: "This vessel is on a charge of smuggling; I will give you my word and honor that I am good to see you clear if ever a dollar is forfeited. You come to-morrow morning to the United States Court." Look how green I was; I did not know where the United States Court was, and Peter Cook told me. Next morning I found Mr. Donohue on the [illegible]. Says I, "Now I have an opportunity to speak with you alone. You know I got that house, but I did not pay for it." Says he, "Didn't you give Peter Cook some brandy?" Says I, "Yes." Says he, "Then you can swear that you have paid for that house." Before this, Mr. Donohue had said: "Let me know your circumstances." He put it down on a piece of paper: "Stock warehoused worth $3,000 to $4,000. Bills receivable which I think are good, $8,000 to $10,000. I own a house—cost me $6,500."

Then Peter Cook said: "He is offered a thousand dollars profit," and he put it down $7,500. It was put down that I owe $2,000. I don't think I owe so much; on the trial they only proved $11,000. Says I to Mr. Donohue, "Now I have an opportunity to see you alone. Do you know I did not pay a cent for that house?" Says he, "You gave him brandy?" Says I, "Yes." Says he, "Then you can swear that you have paid for it, and if there is anything wrong, I will see you through. I have got a witness to this. His name is Gardy. He keeps a store in Division-street. He is always in the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue. He came up when Mr. Donohue spoke to me and said he will see me clear through. Gardy always promised to tell the truth if it should be necessary. If I could get him here, he will state that he was present in the Court-house when Mr. Donohue said he will see me clear through.

When we got into the United States Court, there was a gentleman, Assistant District-Attorney—he comes and says—Mr. Donohue says, "Here is Mr. Blumenberg, the surety for the Orion." He examined me and says, and everything was put down. He says, "Will you come here to-morrow morning again?" To-morrow morning before I went down there, Mr. Braddock comes and Mr. Sanchez; we had a talk and I said, "I don't like to go this bail." Braddock said, "We'll get you plenty of cigars from Havana and other credit—all you want here we'll get you, and Peter Cook is your own friend, and he ain't going to advise you anything wrong."

I went there the second day, and there was something more taken down. On the third day I swore to it. Mr. Norton was going to read it to me, but my lawyer said, "No matter." He wrote me and I signed my name. There was a big book and everything already, and all I had to do was to sign my name to it. Mr. Norton says, "Please sign that," and so I signed that and went off. This was on the 4th of May, 1860. Two months afterward I failed. But still I held the house. Some of my creditors sued me, but Peter Cook was my lawyer, and he would not let them get judgment. When the time came he said—"You sell the house back again to my father, and they can't get anything. I will sell the liquor, and I will take the $400 which I paid for duty and the balance I will give to you." After eight or nine months he told me that he had sold the liquor, and then it did not come to any more than what he had paid for duty.

Since I had failed I was intimate with Braddock, and he told me if I could keep my mouth shut we could make money all the time. He says, "The vessels go to the coast of Africa." I said, "I will have nothing to do with it." He says, "No matter, I will give you orders for goods, and will give you a big commission." I had to buy oil-refining apparatus. This is only to deceive the Marshal. They take the machinery out of it and use it for cooking. And I bought wooden-ware, and after I failed I went and bought champagne and all those things. When I failed I lost a child and got desperate, and I began to play faro bank, and when I got short of money I went to Jesse Braddock for $50. One day, going down [illegible], I saw a buggy and horse which I knew it belonged to Roberts, in Tenth-street. He has a sign there, "Banking," but there is no banking there. I knew him when he peddled whisky by the gallon; he has now got a house and property. Says I, "What the —— has old Roberts to do there?" I waited about fifteen or twenty minutes, and Mr. Roberts came out and Capt. Diehl. I thought, "Now it is time for me to go upstairs." I saw Mr. Braddock counting some money, and says I, "I am a lucky man; give me fifty dollars," and he gave it to me. And says he, "When will you pay it back?" Says I, "Day after to-morrow." I never paid it back; he never asked for it. Says I, "What are you doing with old Roberts?" Says I, "I don't know how he makes so much money." Says he, "Don't you know that his wife's brother is Capt. [illegible]?" Says I, "No." Says he, "I will make you acquainted with him." Says I, "No matter about that; I know him well. How does he make his money?" He says, "Never mind; they have made money, and if you keep still you shall make money, too."

I went off, and met some time after Mr. Braddock going up Tenth-street into Mr. Roberts's house. I was always a Republican, and after I was out of business they could not elect the Ward ticket, and they gave me the nomination for Constable. I ran, and although I had no money I ran the ticket through by five hundred votes. When they called on me to pay the judgment Mr. Thompson came down. I was last appointed inspector for registering the names of voters in the Thirteenth District of the Seventeenth Ward. He went to the Republican head-quarters and Mr. Thaler sent for me. He says, "We have got a judgment for $3,500." Says he, "Didn't you swear you had a house?" I said I had. Says he, "Can you make an arrangement?" Says I, "I don't know." Says he, "I'll call again." Right after that I went up to Mr. Donohue. Says I, "There is a judgment for $3,500 against me." Says he, "Nonsense, what did you tell him?" Says I, "I told him I got no money." Says he, "They can do nothing."

One day I was sitting there at the head-quarters, they came and arrested me, and took me to the District-Attorney's office, and the District-Attorney said, "You are arrested [illegible]." I said, "I want you to give me an examination." He said, "Wait a little bit." I did; there was a warrant handed to me; I was arrested; I wrote up to Mr. Donohue. The consequence was I never could get an examination. I demanded one three or four times, and could not get one. The last time I was indicted; never had a chance to tell how it was. When I was in confinement the Marshal gave orders for nobody to come and see me. I was under bail in a civil suit for $2,500; I had to get my bail to give me up, so as to be under the Sheriff's care. When I wanted to speak everybody said, "The Marshal is in with them." Jesse Braddock and Sanchez, they told me, "We'll fix the jury."

While I was there in Eldridge-street, Capt. Latham was brought in; he did not know anybody but me; we shook hands, and it was all right. After he had been there about three months, he took me one day up stairs and said, "Blumy, I can get off." Says I, "All right." Says he, "It will cost me $3,000." Says I, "How will you fix it?" Says he, "Sanches can get Colligan; if he goes $3,000, he will take him out and let him jump." Joachimsen knows all about it. It was laid out that he should go to Brooks's, and my brother-in-law always went down for the money for Latham. So they got out a habeas corpus before Recorder Hoffman. When he told me that, I said: "All that is for skinning you; if you do that, the Marshal can't take you; the keeper of the prison will, and old McLeod will never let you jump." So Norman McLeod took him down to the private office of Mr. Recorder Hoffman. It cost him $150, and the Recorder decided that he had no right to interfere. When he came back, I said: "I told you so." Says he, "It looks as though I was trying to get out in a fair way; next week I will jump." One evening he says: "I will go out to-morrow morning. Rynders is in Washington. I will be taken out by Colligan, and I will jump, and after 10 o'clock you can tell your friends here that I gave them my best respects." The day before, my brother-in-law went and got the $3,000, and he was a fool—he could have got another $3,000. When he left, I told him: "You be careful, because there may be another Marshal ready to take you." There was a carriage, and Sanches and an old man who has business with him in Warren-street, and Colligan came and took him, and we shook hands together and he went. They went up to the store on Broadway. Before they went into Mr. Brook's, Latham took the money and gave it to Sanches; that old fellow was driving the carriage. They did not go up to the store until half-past eleven; the steamer for Havana leaves at twelve o'clock. They took up the last minute they had to spare. They bought a suit of clothes and paid for it; the suit of clothes is now worn by Capt. Gordon. The tailor comes and says Mr. Gordon, and so he went in and took a measure. He paid the money for taking a suit of clothes, and in place of Latham, Gordon took it. The clerk who sold them the goods, if he can recognize the faces of the parties, should see Latham; he will say this is the man. Colligan never tried a pair of pants on; he took the measure of a pair of pants. That is all they did, and he walked out and went into the carriage, and the ticket was already bought, and he went up to the steamer, and Colligan went out, and after an hour, when he knew the Captain was on the steamer, he call'd an officer and went to looking about the neighborhood.

At Eldridge-street Sanches and the slavers can come in late in the evening and at 7 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Braddock comes there every Saturday and pays the board for the Captain and mates. The slavers come there and drink champagne. They go down in the office about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, and there is Mr. Sanchez and Jesse Braddock, and all the friends, and the Marshals, and everything. O'Keefe has come there many a time. Rynders has been there once, but I only saw him in the office speaking with Norman McLeod. The slavers are:

Sanches, No. 15 Wall-street, upstairs.

Sanchez Brother & Fred. Schultzpahn, No. 127 Pearl-street.

Schitty—He was last year in No. 11 Broad-street, but he has moved, and the only way I have got to find out is from Crawford. When the City of Norfolk was fitted out he got the advance to pay the sailors. Schitty claims to be a Cuban, but I think he is a Dutchman.

Horn, No. 45 Beaver-street.—He is the man who is the owner of the City of Norfolk and the steamer now lying in this port having a new boiler put in. These are owners.

Fernandino. Wants to go as Captain.

Molino. Wants to go as slave buyer.

Jesse Braddock, No. 277 South-street; he lives in Monroe-street.

Manifee—Braddock is now making tents for the army. If you want to know when a vessel is to fit out put a person in the neighborhood of his house and then you will find Captains going up to his house and going up to the Spaniard's, or in the Astor House. The bargain was made for the City of Norfolk all in the Astor House.

Hansen, South-street.—He is a man like Braddock. He has been getting the goods, sails and such things for vessels; he is a ship-chandler.

F. H. Roberts—Somewhere in James-street, No. 48, I think, a sailors' dance-house kept by Fiske, a Dutchman. He is known in the Marshal's office and Courts very well under the name of Emanuel. He is an American. He was the first mate of the Bonita; he is in town now under $500 bail.

Corey—The second mate of the Bonita. His brother-in-law keeps a store at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. He is out under $500 bail. Corey told me that he was engaged by Jesse Braddock and somebody else. When he was in Eldridge-street he told me: "If they let me be one week longer in prison, I shall send for the Marshal and tell him all about the Bonita." He wrote them so, and they took him out. He is opposed to Emanuel, because Emanuel did not treat him well, and they bailed Emanuel out two weeks before they did him. He wrote a letter up to Jesse Braddock and he got him out.

These two men came to Eldridge-street almost every week in the evening with Jesse Braddock. The reason they pay the board there is this: if they get out, they take them right on another voyage; as soon as they come out they go right on board another vessel here or in Portland, and all these expenses are taken out of their wages.

Crawford.—Heinrich Friedrich Nolasen, born in Holstein. He was first mate of the Cygnet, first with Capt. Latham; that was the first voyage he made. Then he sailed from here as first mate of the City of Norfolk. Before he left here, Mr. Horn said: "I have got all confidence in you, and if you see that Molino does not do according to our interest, you take charge alone." Capt. Latham told me before he left, he said: "When do you hope to get out?" I said, "In two weeks I will have my second trial, and they cannot try me a third time, and then I will get clear." He says: "If you get clear, first write to me. Go to Sanches and see if you can't find a letter from me, and I think he will give you four or five hundred dollars to come up to Havana, and I will put you in business." Horn has a branch in Havana and Matanzas; in Havana it is Bruno & Horn. He wanted to put me in business or take me on the coast, or anything to get money.

They have made up a plan to buy a keeper in the Tombs. The book-keeper is honest; nobody can buy him; but the other man by the name of Sullivan, they have laid a plan to operate with him. Sullivan sells the prisoner [illegible] another man is to come with a printed permit with the Marshal's name forged and a shield on his breast and say: "I want the prisoner," and he will give him the prisoner, and there is the prisoner gone. After two or three days they find it out, and will find the permit was forged. Now Crawford has told me that he will go and write a letter to those parties and tell them to send $4,000; but if they don't send it to him he will make them go with him to the State Prison. I think he cannot write very well, and will ask me to write for him. I will write the letter and let him sign it. If I write it, and he signs it, I will know every word there is in it, and you have got to take it away from his wife; he will send it by her. No, that will not do; if you do, he will get suspicious of me. But if she does not bring the money I will get him to tell you everything. I will tell him, "By God, I got five years keeping my mouth shut. When I come back all this party may be broken up and I have disgraced my family for nothing. If you can save yourself, you can be a good honest man; you have got your little farm; go up there and work. If you hang, your family is disgraced."

Crawford paid his lawyer $100, and then he went down to Horn with Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. Crawford said, "Now Mr. Horn, we have paid $100; I have got no money and my husband has none." He said, "Mr. Smith, have you got a dollar in your pocket?" and Mr. Smith gave him a dollar and he gave it to her. She said, "Well, I shall give my husband that dollar, and I shall tell him that you gave him that dollar." She will make him speak. I know what my wife has been saying always. A woman is equal to three [illegible] to make a man speak.

Capt. Woodside.—Lives four blocks from the Grand-street Ferry; I don't know the street. Mrs. Gordon lives with him, and she is very intimate with the woman that Latham keeps; she lives in Brooklyn also. They used to visit the jail together.

You know Mr. Hansen. He got his hands into it. He was fitting out the Bonita, and Braddock was assisting to fit out the Cora.

Then you have got to watch the house No. 32 [illegible] and No. 110 [illegible]-street. There are two brothers of Sanches. I found out that one of them moved to No. 31.

You don't know Latham. He is light-complexioned, but he is all dyed. He told me, "I will come into New-York; the old Marshals ain't in New-York and the new ones don't know me." You know nobody could recognize him when he was brought to the Court. The Custom-house was paid and the Marshal's office was paid. One man got $500 for keeping his mouth shut—O'Keefe; and Thompson did not know him too. The two Custom-house officers got $500 a piece. Edwards got $200 to say, "No, the man ain't here!" "But you recognized him before," the District-Attorney would say. "No, I was mistaken." That was to be the answer in case they should go to trial.

You know when the Cora was brought in with a prize-crew on board, there was Fredericks. He was the first mate; his name was Hendrickson. He got away. Somebody came with a boat right under the privy, and there was a board put out and he went down the hole in the privy on the board and got into the little boat. After he got away he went into Eldridge-street Jail himself, and he came to the Marshal's office, and got his things and everything. He was in with the Marshal. Crawford told me yesterday that a friend of his came to Marshal Rynders, and he said he could have taken him, but he did not care where he made his money.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

Gold was steady through the earlier part of the day at 115⅛@115¼, yesterday afternoon's lower quotation. Sales were made at both figures, and, after a rally to 115¼ in the latter part of business hours, the price closed barely steady at 115⅛. Borrowers of Coin had to pay from 5 to 7 ₩ cent. interest, the latter rate being nearly half as large again as the more familiar 1-64 of 1 ₩ cent. bonus. In order to effect this condition of things the Gold clique was obliged to hypothecate Gold freely, and pay 6 ₩ cent. interest, while Money, all round them, was accessible, for Stock Exchange loans upon collaterals, at 3 and 4 ₩ cent. It is true that for a time 5 ₩ cent. was paid, in the middle of the day, by Stock houses, but previously they paid 3 and 4, and after 2 o'clock were easily accommodated at 3 ₩ cent.

Time Loans of Gold are still in quick request; 1½ ₩ cent. bonus being offered for sixty days' use, and other dates ruling in proportion. The tendency of Exchange was, therefore, still downward. Prime Sterling sold at 108⅝@108¾ for Sixty-day bills; and late in the day as low as 108⅜. Little is said about Demand bills, but they can be bought at 109⅞.

The Public Funds were an eighth or so easier in the morning, but strengthened again in the afternoon; except the 1867s, which sold as low as 115⅛ at the last call of these securities. The Sixes of 1881 sold at 118⅝@118¾@118½, closing 118½ bid, and new 1865s were an eighth higher than yesterday, 115⅛ paid and bid. The Five ₩ cents remained steady, and currency Sixes gave way an eighth ₩ cent.

Stocks opened with some little increase of firmness, but gave way under free sales and the attempt to mark up the rate for money. The net result of the day is a general decline of a half ₩ cent. for the twenty-four hours. Erie, which is now quoted again regularly from London, fluctuated freely, and closed a half above yesterday; the day's sales being at [illegible] at the close, with sales, seller ten days, a half ₩ cent. below the market, and seller thirty 1½ ₩ cent. below. The cash stock cost 1-64@1-32 ₩ cent. for the day's use. St. Paul preferred, under the stimulus of the change to half-yearly payments of its dividend, reached 80⅜, a rise of 2½ since Saturday, but was quoted 79½@80 at 4 P. M. St. Paul Common fell back from 56 to 55½. The dealings in Pacific Mail ranged from 75⅛@75¼@75@75½ until the middle of the day, when it fell with the rest of the speculative list to 74⅜@74¼, sales seller sixty, being made from time to time a half ₩ cent. below the market. The others sold as follows: Western Union Telegraph, 74⅛@73¾@73⅞@73¾; New-York Central, 97⅝@96⅞@97⅛@96⅞; Lake Shore, 91⅛@90⅝@90⅞@90⅝; North-western, 74⅝@[illegible]; Rock Island, 111⅛@110⅞@110¼; Ohios, 44⅛@43⅞@43⅞; Union Pacific, 36¾@36½@36⅝@36, and C., C. and I. C., 35⅛@34⅞@35⅛. Wabash was first quoted 75⅛@75, sold as low as 75, and at last was 75⅛ bid, 75⅜ asked. Panama was about steady, with sales at 124. The investment stocks were steady, with sales of Erie Preferred at 74@74⅛@74; Harlem, 118, and Del., Lack. and Western at 103⅛.

State Bonds were dull: Tennessees firm at 73⅞@73¾; North Carolinas steady at 35 for old issue, and South Carolinas easier for new issue—(J. and J.) 30 bid, 30 asked; Central Pacific Bonds were steady at 103 bid; Unions about steady at 89⅛@89¼.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Monday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅛
American Gold	115⅜	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅜	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	110¼
North-western Common	74⅜	73⅞
Pacific Mail	75¼	74⅜
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	79⅞
St. Paul Common	56	55½
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅞
Western Union Telegraph	74⅛	73¾
Erie	48⅜	49⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛	36¼
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	[illegible]	35⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	41⅜

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was feverish and irregular.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	118	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118½	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115¾	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 reg.	109½
5-20 reg., '65	115⅝	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅛	6s currency	113⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	124
Manhattan	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants'	117	Market	125
America	150	Nassau	107
Phenix	101	Corn Exchange	125
Mechanics' Exchange	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	100½	Importers' & Traders'	172
State of New-York	112	Park	[illegible]
Commerce	118	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Ocean	70	Fourth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	102½		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

Gold receipts	$1,058,180 36
Gold payments	432,664 76
Gold balance	47,106,285 29
Currency receipts	869,258 81
Currency payments	840,595 37
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	375,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97¾	
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126¼	126½
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	116¾	117
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	45¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¼
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	42½	42¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93½

The following are the June figures of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Traffic Department:

	June, 1872.	June, 1871.
Earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses	301,026 05	279,122 30
Net earnings	[illegible]	$449,031 54
	Jan. 1 to June 30, '72.	Jan. 1 to June 30, '71.
Earnings	$3,341,618 71	$3,110,264 [illegible]
Expenses	2,387,142 41	1,636,897 [illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gross earnings 1872, compared with 1871, show:

For June, increase	$107,285 18
For five months previous	324,047 00
And for six months ending June 30	$431,332 18

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the Currency value of $5,275,942.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for the past three months have been as follows: May, $67,725 32; June, $74,242 48; July, $78,883 55. For the same period last year they were: May, $30,143 66; June, $31,503 90; July, $30,068 68. Thus showing an increase of more than 100 ₩ cent. in the earnings, while the increase in mileage has been less than 40 ₩ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BUFFALO CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE [illegible]
PRICE [illegible] AND INTEREST.
For sale by
HENRY F. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. [illegible], New-York.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business. PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE 7s, Dakota Division, at [illegible] and interest, mortgaged at the rate of $[illegible] per mile, for sale by HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at [illegible] and interest, for sale by R. H. FOOTE & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at [illegible] and interest. Apply in person or by mail to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	152	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard-oil, bbls	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bbls	[illegible]	Tea, pkgs	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, pkgs	[illegible]
Hides, number	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Lubricating-oil, bbls	[illegible]
Rosin, bbls	[illegible]	Spelter, pieces	[illegible]
Pork, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASHES—A moderate business has been reported in Pots at $8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Pearls nominally as before.

BEESWAX—Continues in fair request on the basis of 34c. for Western, and 35c. for prime Southern Yellow, ₩ lb., the latter being in light supply.

CANDLES—Have been selling in lots at unchanged rates, including Adamantine, [illegible]; Paraffine, [illegible]; Sperm, plain, [illegible] ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request and steady in price, with Rosendale quoted at $1 50 ₩ bbl.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., [illegible]; Newcastle Gas, [illegible] ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, [illegible] ₩ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—Continues inactive at former rates, with Maracaibo quoted at 25c.; Caracas, [illegible]; Guayaquil, [illegible]; San Domingo, [illegible], gold, in bond, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite freely dealt in, at essentially unaltered figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 4,275 bags by the [illegible], here, 4,010 bags by the [illegible], at Hampton Roads, [illegible] bags by the Knowsley, and 2,127 bags by the Frances Jane (both [illegible]) at Baltimore, within the previous range. The transactions in Rio and Santos, since July 22, are estimated at [illegible] bags, the market closing quite firmly. A livelier trade has been reported in West India growths at full prices, the main call having been for Laguayra and Maracaibo; sales [illegible] bags Laguayra, by the John Bolton, 1,200 bags do. by the Emily, 1,512 bags Maracaibo by the Libri, and 1,500 bags Savanilla, on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb., on early deliveries, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 3,114 bales, including 793 bales to shippers, 964 bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate movement has been reported, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@3-16c. ₩ lb., with sales of [illegible] bales [illegible], basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 20⅛c.; September, [illegible] [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	21
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been quiet and declining under rather free offerings, within the range of from 20c.@24c. for inferior to choice marks, the main inquiry having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@22c.; Western at from 20c.@21c., and Jersey at 23c.@24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request at hardening prices, with less urgency on the part of holders to place stock. The demand has been mainly for home use. Sales have been made since our last of [illegible] bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at [illegible]; inferior to very good Extra State at [illegible]; [illegible] shipping Extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₩ bbl., and State and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls. [illegible] for very inferior to very good, and [illegible] for very good to choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at from [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair demand at from [illegible] for Yellow and White Western; [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine; sales, [illegible] bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, at [illegible] ₩ bbl.

FISH—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for stock since our last; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Dry Cod at [illegible] ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]; No. 3 do. [illegible] ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring, [illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible] for Scalo, and [illegible] for No. 1, ₩ box.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been firm and in fair demand at [illegible] ₩ box, with sales of 2,000 boxes. Currants have been without further change as to price, on a moderate trade; sales, [illegible] casks at [illegible] ₩ lb. Other kinds of stock quiet, but quoted steady, with sales reported of [illegible] bags Naples Walnuts, and 100 bags Brazil Walnuts on private terms; and 200 cases Sardines at [illegible] for quarter boxes. We quote Layer Raisins at [illegible] ₩ box; Valencia Raisins, [illegible]; Currants, [illegible]; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, [illegible] ₩ lb.; Canton Ginger, [illegible] ₩ case; Sardines, [illegible] currency, ₩ quarter box.

GRAIN—Since the active trade reported in our last business in Wheat has been on a restricted scale, having been checked by the unusually scant offerings of desirable samples, and the further advance [illegible] by holders. The inquiry has been mostly for Spring for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; [illegible] for inferior to very good Red Western; [illegible] for Amber [illegible] for a car-load of new Red Ohio, from depot at Jersey City; [illegible] for small lots of White Western, ₩ bushel....Corn has been less confidently dealt in, and quoted less firm [illegible]. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels [illegible] Western [illegible] for High Mixed and Yellow Western; [illegible] White Western [illegible]....Rye [illegible]....Barley neglected [illegible]....Oats have been quite active and quoted stronger in price, with the main business reported in Mixed Western [illegible] from track and afloat; [illegible] for Mixed State, and [illegible] for White do.

Stock of Grain in Store at New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Aug. 5.	1872. July 29.	1871. Aug. 7.
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	1,275,061	1,160,477	1,861,250
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	27,176	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,174
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HEMP—Dull and weak; 250 bales Jute Butts sold at [illegible].

HIDES—There has been rather more call for stock at about previous rates; sales, [illegible] Dry and Dry-salted Matamoras, 1,500 Dry Texas, 1,000 Texas Kips, and 1,400 [illegible] on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern have been moderately active at [illegible] ₩ M.

LIME—Rockland has been salable and steady, with Common quoted at [illegible] and Lump at [illegible] ₩ bbl.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good request, and held with more confidence; sales, [illegible] lbs. Lake at [illegible] [illegible]

MOLASSES—Some demand prevails for foreign [illegible] [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

[illegible]

Sperm inactive at former figures. Linseed in demand and most other kinds slow of sale, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 38@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached at [illegible]; Lard-oil, [illegible]; Red-oil, [illegible]; Linseed-oil, [illegible] in job lots; Olive-oil at [illegible] in casks; Menhaden at [illegible], as to colors; Extra Refined Seal at 67½c.@69c.; Crude Cottonseed-oil at [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]; White, [illegible] ₩ gallon; Palm-oil, 7¾c.; Tallow-oil, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude dull but quoted steadier on the basis of 12½c., in bulk....Refined has been in rather more demand, mainly for shipment, at somewhat firmer rates, with sales reported here for early delivery of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible], and [illegible] bbls. last half of August, at 22⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. for early delivery, at [illegible], and 7,000 bbls., deliverable up to Aug. [illegible], at [illegible] ₩ gallon....Refined, in cases, firm at [illegible]....Naphtha quiet at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—There has been more demand noted for Pork at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] for new Western Mess; [illegible] for old do.; [illegible] for new Western Prime Mess, [illegible] for Clear, and $11 for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, with sales Western Mess, seller August, September and October, quoted nominally at [illegible] ₩ bbl. ....City-dressed Hogs have been quiet, since our last, at [illegible], as extremes, ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been offered sparingly and quoted firm, but has been quiet at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders; [illegible] for Bellies, ₩ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 180 pkgs., within the range. Bacon has been in light stock and wanted, mostly for export, at very full rates, with [illegible] reported, since our last, of [illegible] boxes, for early delivery, on the basis of [illegible] for Long Clear, and [illegible] for Short Clear, mostly the former. Lard has been more inquired for and has been quoted steadier in price for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported of [illegible] for early delivery, chiefly at [illegible] for new Western Steam; [illegible] for old do.; [illegible] for prime Western Kettle-rendered [illegible] for export; [illegible] for prime City Steam and Kettle-rendered; [illegible]. For forward delivery sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller August, at [illegible], closing with this rate bid, and 750 tcs. do., seller September, at [illegible], closing at the latter rate....In Beef products business has been comparatively tame and unsatisfactory, yet prices have been without material alteration, ranging from [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Mess; sales 180 bbls. Tierce Beef at from [illegible] for prime Mess; [illegible] for India Mess, ₩ tierce....Beef Hams at [illegible] as the extremes....Butter and Cheese remain about as quoted in our last, on a restricted business.

RICE—There has been a moderate call noted for desirable samples, partly for export, at former figures; sales include small lots of Carolina, 125 bags Patna and 200 bags Rangoon, within our range: Carolina, [illegible] for ordinary to prime; Rangoon, [illegible], and Patna, [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. Also, 300 bags Patna at [illegible], and 200 bags Rangoon at [illegible], gold, in bond, for export.

SALT—Trade has shown less animation, on the basis of our revised figures, including Turk's Island at 35c.@40c.; Liverpool Ground, [illegible]; Liverpool Fine, [illegible] ₩ sack, from store; Syracuse, [illegible]; Factory Filled, [illegible]; Bulk, [illegible]. Coarse, [illegible].

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SOAP—The demand has been fair in a jobbing way, particularly for domestic makes, with prices quoted essentially unchanged. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 5¼c., and No. 1, [illegible] ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been selling to a fair extent, in lots, at uniform figures, including No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Mace, $1 12½@$1 20; Cassia, 27½c.@28½c.; White Pepper, [illegible]; East India Pepper at 17c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, [illegible], gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—A more active business has been reported in Raw, chiefly for refining purposes, at firm prices. Refiners have given more attention to the lower grades of stock at the ruling figures, having been reluctant to purchase freely of good and prime refining qualities at the asking rates, which, however, holders adhered to with confidence, and manifested no remarkable eagerness to place desirable samples. There has been some increase of demand for grocery stock at the current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,687 hhds. and 4,400 boxes, including 2,279 hhds. fair to scant good refining Cuba at [illegible], chiefly fair to fully fair at [illegible]; 154 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. grocery Cuba and Demerara at [illegible]; [illegible] hhds. Syrup Sugar at [illegible]; 1,500 boxes Centrifugal on private terms; and 2,[illegible] boxes Molasses Sugar at [illegible] ₩ lb. Some other trades were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at [illegible]; good do. at [illegible]; prime do. at [illegible]; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at [illegible]; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, [illegible] ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed sugar at [illegible]; Manila, in bags, [illegible] for superior to extra superior....Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at [illegible] [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been in better request, and quoted quite firm; sales have been reported since our last of 261,000 lbs. at [illegible] for poor to very choice, chiefly at [illegible] for good to strictly prime samples. Also, 27,000 lbs. No. 1 and prime Stearine at [illegible] for the former, and [illegible] for the latter.

TEAS—A very moderate business has been reported since our last at unaltered figures; sales, 2,000 half chests Green, 2,500 half chests Japan, and 1,400 half chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been more inquiry noted for Kentucky, mostly for shipment, at full rates; 400 hhds. sold at [illegible] ₩ lb. Seed-leaf has been in fair request [illegible]; sales reported since our last of [illegible] cases Connecticut [illegible]; New-York at [illegible]; 80 cases new Pennsylvania Wrappers at [illegible]; 184 cases new Ohio at [illegible], and 100 cases old crop Sundries at [illegible]. A moderate demand prevails for Havana at former quotations; sales, 200 bales at [illegible] ₩ lb.... Manufactured has been inquired for to a fair extent at steady figures.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at a shade firmer prices; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@93½c., closing at the latter rate, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate movement reported in the way of berth Freights, chiefly in the line of Grain, Cotton and Provision engagements, at firmer rates for Grain, and a steady range of figures for most other kinds of Produce. In the chartering line an improved demand has been noted for Grain vessels, at about previous rates, with a moderate call for tonnage for the Petroleum trade, and some inquiry for vessels for Tobacco and general cargo, without any further material alteration in quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at [illegible]; 32,000 bushels Grain (one boat load to fill up) at [illegible] for Corn and Wheat, with [illegible] subsequently refused for Corn; 17,000 boxes Cheese at [illegible]; 450 boxes Bacon at [illegible]; 50 tons Walnut at [illegible]. Also an American ship, 1,076 tons, reported, with Wheat, from San Francisco, at [illegible]; a British ship, 796 tons, with do. from do. at equal to the same rate....For London, [illegible] 30,000 bushels Grain, by the Norwegian steamer, Peter Jebsen, (engaged some time previous to the arrival of the vessel,) at [illegible] ₩ quarter....For Bristol, an American bark, [illegible] tons, Grain, [illegible]. A Norwegian [illegible], 311 tons, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, at [illegible]....For a port in the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian brig, 248 tons, reported with equal to about 1,850 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 417 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at [illegible]; an Austrian bark, 535 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do. at [illegible], or, if direct, at [illegible]; another, 525 tons, (to arrive,) with about [illegible] quarters do. at [illegible]; another, 450 tons, with about 3,400 quarters do. from Philadelphia, on private terms; and a British bark, [illegible] tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco. Also, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steamer, [illegible]....For Hamburg, [illegible]....For Rotterdam, by steam, [illegible]....For the German Baltic, an American bark, with about [illegible] bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at [illegible], an extreme rate; and a Norwegian bark, [illegible]....For a Spanish port, a ship with Tobacco, from New-Orleans, at [illegible]....For Jamaica, an American brig, [illegible] tons, hence with general cargo, at [illegible]....For New-York, an American schooner, [illegible] tons, with Lumber, from Portland, at [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; demand principally from "shorts;" [illegible] Spring closed at [illegible] for August; [illegible] for September; all the year, $1 11½; nothing doing in other grades. Corn in fair demand; [illegible] No. 2 Mixed, [illegible]; [illegible] for August; [illegible] September; [illegible] No. 2 High Mixed Canal, [illegible]....Oats in fair demand and advanced for cash; No. 2, [illegible]; options easier; August, [illegible]. Rye dull and lower at [illegible]. Barley dull and [illegible]. Whisky in good demand at [illegible]. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $14 cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged, at [illegible]. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, [illegible]; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]; Short Clear Middles, [illegible]; Clear Rib sides, [illegible]; [illegible], packed. Freights active and higher; by sail—Corn to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Kingston, [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—124,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Flour in good demand and market steady; sales 2,500 bbls., at [illegible] for No. 1 Spring, [illegible] for Amber Winter, [illegible] for White Winter, [illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales [illegible] bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at [illegible]; [illegible] White Canada at [illegible]. Corn firm; sales 3,400 bushels Mixed at [illegible]; [illegible] Yellow at [illegible]. Oats firm; sales 3,600 bushels Ohio at [illegible]. Corn-meal [illegible]. Mill-feed unchanged: [illegible]. Canal Freights—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] to New-York; [illegible]. Lake Receipts—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 1,024,000 feet Lumber. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; [illegible] No. 1 White Wabash, [illegible]; No. 2 White Wabash, [illegible]; No. 1 White Michigan, [illegible]; [illegible] Amber Michigan, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, [illegible]; [illegible] Rejected Red, [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, [illegible]; [illegible]. Oats—[illegible]. Receipts—[illegible]. Shipments—[illegible].

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—[illegible]

Corn—Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady at 40c.@41c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Lake Imports—4,[illegible] bbls. Flour, 3,400 bushels Wheat, 191,[illegible] bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 410 bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—7,309 bushels Wheat, 160,739 bushels Corn, 32,400 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from elevators—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Rye. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¾c.; Corn, 10¾c.; Oats, 7¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, [illegible]; Bakers, $7 75@$8; Amber, [illegible]; White, [illegible]. Wheat strong; sales, 8,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 46; 1,000 bushels do. at $1 48, asking $1 49 at close. Corn dull; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53½c. Oats dull and nominally, 37c. Barley Malt unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and weak at [illegible]. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard—No sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 25 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 7,430 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Rentes opened at [illegible], and closed at [illegible].

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, including 12,500 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. ₩ cental for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese, [illegible] ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, [illegible] ₩ cwt. Pork, [illegible] ₩ bbl. for Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, including 17,500 American.

Evening—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short-rib Middles. Common Rosin, 8s. 6d.@9s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 6—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6—Petroleum, [illegible] francs ₩ bbl. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Aug. 5.—Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock, [illegible] boxes and [illegible] hhds. Receipts of the week, 16,500 boxes and 475 hhds. Exported during the week, 38,000 boxes and 2,800 hhds., of which 3,500 boxes and 2,360 hhds. were to the United States. Market at Havana—Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals ₩ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11¼@12½ reals. Molasses Sugar, 7¾@8 reals, for Nos. 8 to 10. Muscovado Sugar—Fair to good Refining, [illegible] reals; Grocery grades, [illegible] reals. The Sugar market has been quiet and weak, and quotations barely maintained. Business has been small, and buyers demand a reduction. The market closed dull and unsettled, and concessions would have to be made to sell. There is no export demand. A further decline is certain unless foreign advices are more favorable. Molasses dull; Clayed, [illegible] reals ₩ keg; Muscovado, [illegible] reals. Bacon in fair demand at $11 50@$12 ₩ cwt. Flour quiet; American, [illegible] ₩ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured firmer at $20 50@$22 ₩ quintal. Lard firmer, in kegs, [illegible] ₩ quintal; in tins, [illegible]. Potatoes active at $3 50@$4. Tallow buoyant at $11 50@$12. Honey firm at 6¾ reals ₩ gallon. Lumber firmer, but not quotably higher. Coopérage flat. Turpentine, 12½c. ₩ lb. Tar dull at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Rosin in fair demand at [illegible] ₩ bbl. Hoops quiet and steady. Freights quiet; shippers refuse to charter, owing to unfavorable advices from abroad; small craft in demand for the United States. To Northern and Southern ports in the United States, ₩ box of Sugar, $1 [illegible]; ₩ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$5; ₩ hhd. of Molasses, [illegible]; to Falmouth and orders, [illegible]. Exchange excited. On United States, 60 days, currency, [illegible] discount; short sight, [illegible] premium; 60 days, gold, [illegible] premium; short sight, [illegible]; on London, [illegible] premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible] Mackay et al. vs. Griffith; 73, Stern vs. Tisdale; [illegible] Weber vs. Sulzbacher; [illegible] Morgan, Comer; [illegible] Jones, Executor, vs. Davison. Call 81, Litchenstein vs. [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.—[illegible] Frederick [illegible], robbery; 2, John Cole, [illegible]; 3, [illegible], felonious assault and battery; 4, James O. Chambers, felonious assault and battery; 5, William Carroll, felonious assault and battery; 6, Susan Connor, grand larceny; 7, George McCarty, grand larceny; 8, Morris Montgomery, grand larceny; 9, Catharine McCloskey, grand larceny; 10, James McNamara, larceny from the person; 11, Thomas Howard, Peter Jackson, larceny from the person; 12, Thomas Murphy, larceny from the person; 13, Ellen Crowley, receiver of stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

By Judge Barrett.

George N. Naismith vs. Susan A. Naismith.—The defendant is entitled to notice of the application for final judgment.

Hull vs. Hyland; answer adjudged frivolous, but there must be the usual reference to compute and take proof.

Merriam vs. Phelps; motion granted.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Andrews, &c.; motion denied. (See memorandum for counsel.)

Bowling-green Savings Bank vs. Todd; the order should require the attorney to show cause why the money should not be paid over, or why attachment should not issue.

Pyne vs. Reilly et al.; Martin vs. Salmon; Williams vs. Forbes; Guiteau vs. Barr; Nebenzahl vs. Bohn; Young vs. Roddenstein; Hatfield vs. Genning; Williams vs. Buddenstek, (two cases;) motions granted.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Gaylord; motion granted, $10 costs.

The People ex rel. O'Dowd vs. The New-York Benevolent Society of Operative Masons; (see memorandum for counsel with Clerk.)

Miles vs. True Vein Copper Mining Company; report confirmed and judgment granted.

Planer vs. Houser; the proof of service is defective; the papers annexed to Mr. Engelsberger's affidavit are illegible, and the order is without a proper caption.

Cone vs. Brown; motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a renewal upon better papers showing why plaintiff cannot attend in person.

Daly vs. [illegible] et al.; reference ordered.

Edward S. Jones vs. Perrin; take a short order to show cause against the party in possession why the writ should not issue.

In the matter of the receivership of Bowling-green Savings Bank; the receiver must himself take the responsibility of investing these moneys; the Court can give no special direction or authority in the matter.

Bass vs. Control; motion denied without costs; the answer must be received and accepted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 6.

By Judge Robinson.

Ballard vs. Cooly; motion to strike out fourth and fifth defenses as irrelevant and frivolous granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Bangs vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Company; motion granted, order to be made for deposit of scrip to the nominal value of $120,000 with the Clerk or other depository the parties may agree upon.

Hayes vs. Koehler; application denied, leave to reopen proceedings and put in further proof granted.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 6th January, 1871.*

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SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that, on WEDNESDAY, we shall publish the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES, printed in large, clear type, and to be repeated as often as may be deemed necessary. The first of the series will contain:

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.
2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.
3. Jake Thompson's letter.
4. A compilation showing Mr. Greeley's policy during the rebellion—his encouragement to the Southerners to quit the Union, and afterward his savage demands for their punishment and the division of their lands.
5. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's financial, Indian and foreign policy.
6. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents.
7. A statement of Mr. Greeley's wild and erratic theories on financial questions generally.
8. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.
9. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

In addition to the above we shall publish several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

We shall print **250,000** copies of this edition to start with. Orders should be forwarded without delay to this office.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 309 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,261 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We give this morning official returns from twenty-four counties in North Carolina, and corrected returns from fifty-six more. From these we cannot doubt that the Republican ticket has a clear majority in the State, and that the Democratic majority in the Legislature is not large enough to warrant the wild scheme of MERRIMON (Dem.) for contesting the election. Details are also at hand of the fraudulent devices practiced by the "Reformers."

Our readers may discover by the speech of Vice-President COLFAX, printed this morning in full, the exact value of the claim lately made by the Democrats that that gentleman inclined to support Mr. GREELEY. If all the Tammany candidates' supporters "incline" as Mr. COLFAX does, the philosopher would presently fall to the ground.

Judge BARNARD's brief bit of speech-making before the Court of Impeachment, yesterday, will strike most persons as singularly uncalled for. Whether we contemplate the source from which the rumor of his intended resignation sprung, or the feasibility of the resignation, or its probable effect on the proceedings of the Court, it is hard work to see any reason for making so elaborate a denial of the idle canard.

The flow of rumors from Geneva would seem to have pretty well exhausted itself, and we are now put off with a simple statement of the hours of meeting and adjournment of the Board of Arbitration. As this is all that could truthfully have been reported heretofore, it is evident that there has been a great waste of money and mental energy in previous dispatches.

That Gen. DIX's patriotic letter has penetrated to the intelligence of the Democracy, we need no other proof than the spiteful slurs and flings of the Greeley papers and the Greeley leaders, both upon the General personally, and the matter of his tender epistle to his Hancock correspondent. The tone and spirit of this last emanation from the General's pen will remind the people of his famous order at the beginning of the rebellion: "Whoever attempts to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The Late Elections.

In 1870, at the last election of State officers, the Democrats carried North Carolina by five thousand. Since that time a very heavy reserve vote has been called out. This comes partly from those who were, previous to the passage of the Amnesty act, disqualified from holding office, and from their friends. With no possibility of political advancement, the disqualified had remained inactive, and their inactivity had withheld the great body of their immediate friends and political adherents. When the avenues to preferment and political honors were thrown open, these men came again into the field, and brought their numerous followers with them. It was to have been expected that they would join the Democratic Party this year, and, in the main, they probably did so. But they were not all of the reserve vote. There were a great many negroes and white Union men, who, in 1870, were deterred from voting by the persecution and threats of the Kuklux. Anticipating that the Kuklux had been subdued, if not disbanded, these men also came to the polls, and they voted the Republican ticket uniformly.

The result is a positive and, under all the circumstances, a disastrous Democratic reverse. Had the Democrats held their own, they would have had little reason to boast. That would have shown that they had gained nothing by the infamous Baltimore alliance, and that all the recruits they had gained from the Republican ranks had been fully balanced by the losses from their own. But they cannot pause at even this humiliating truth. The disappearance of their majority of five thousand, securely possessed only two years since, and the return of ever so small Republican majority, shows that they have sold their party inheritance for less than nothing. The number of recruits does not equal that of the disgusted Democrats. They are now face to face with the consequences of their own weakness, cowardice, and cunning. If they were in a minority in the nation (as they were) when they carried North Carolina in 1870, how can they elect their candidate in 1872, when they have lost North Carolina?

Nor is this the only blow the new coalition has received. After boasting desperately over a victory for five days, it turned to be a defeat on the sixth, and on the same day came a significant reverse in Kentucky. In Louisville, where is situated the ablest and earliest advocate in the Southern Press, of the present policy, the coalitionists had put up what they regarded as a strong local ticket, and set out to rally all their followers to its support. So confident were they of their strength that they deliberately made the election a test, and defied the "straight out" Democrats and Republicans to make any headway against the fusion movement. The challenge was accepted, and the result is a decisive defeat for the ticket representing the Baltimore bargain.

Similar results are announced in the several counties of Kentucky. Our readers will remember that in the county elections in Tennessee the Democrats lost heavily. What are we to make of these signs of the popular will, if not that the Baltimore trick is doomed to failure? No better fields could be hoped for on which to test its strength than those on which it has just ignominiously failed. It is not to be doubted that the sober judgment of the people is with the Union Republican Party, and a vigorous canvass will surely secure its expression at the ballot-box.

Garrison to Sumner.

We trust that none of our readers will fail to peruse the deeply-interesting, and at the same time unanswerable, letter of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON to CHARLES SUMNER, published in yesterday's TIMES. If any man in the nation is entitled as a matter of right, or pre-eminently qualified by reason of his candor and impartiality, to sit in judgment upon the extraordinary course which the Massachusetts Senator has seen fit to pursue in the present crisis, that man is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. He has been the life-long friend of Mr. SUMNER, he has been among his firmest and most influential supporters during all his public career up to the present time, and, above all, he was the pioneer in the great cause of human freedom and equal rights, in the advocacy of which Senator SUMNER has achieved all his reputation and all his claims to the regard and esteem of his fellow-men. It is a significant fact that all the original Anti-Slavery men of the country—men "whose lot it was," as Mr. GARRISON says, "to pass through the heat and burden of the conflict" for human rights,—are now zealous supporters of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency as against the disgraceful coalition by which HORACE GREELEY sold himself to the Tammany and Kuklux Democracy for a nomination to the Presidency. Men like LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS and GERRIT SMITH were old soldiers in freedom's ranks long before Mr. SUMNER entered the campaign. When these men, all of whom have rebuked Mr. SUMNER for permitting his personal spite and petty grievances to lead him into a betrayal of his principles and his party, unite in an arraignment of his course, he cannot reply in the ill-judged language which he used to Speaker BLAINE: "I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence." As well might a subaltern affect to ignore the absence of his commanding officer. Their absence ought to be to Senator SUMNER, as it is to all honest men and patriots, an unmistakable indication that the cause in which he is now enlisted is not the cause of liberty, of justice, or of equal rights.

The course of Senator SUMNER in appropriating to himself the honor of being the especial champion of the colored race is very effectually exposed in the following extract from Mr. GARRISON's letter:

"It affords you much gratification to be singled out by your colored interrogators as 'the special advocate of their rights.' But this is an assumption which justice, as well as becoming modesty, should have led you to disclaim, even if it was meant only to describe your Congressional career. 'Men and women have from time to time stood bravely up, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives—WILSON, HALE, WADE, CHASE, GIDDINGS, MANN, LOVEJOY, JULIAN, PALFREY, THADDEUS STEVENS, GERRIT SMITH and others—who, if not as copious and ornate in speech as yourself, have been as unflinching, and in their turn most bitterly denounced, to say nothing of the thousands of anti-slavery men and women whose lot it was to pass through the heat and burden of the conflict, pleading, in season and out of season, nearly a score of years before your voice was heard in support of their holy cause. You have since rendered eminent service to that cause; your advocacy of it has been great and meritorious; but to claim it as peculiar at this late day, as though you stood alone and almost single-handed, is a personal appropriation very far removed from self-abnegation, and quite unwarranted.'"

Mr. SUMNER is also very properly reminded of the fact that he was not among the earliest recruits who joined the liberating army, but came rather as a laggard, with hesitating steps, into the ranks:

"And I always deeply regret, too, (as I am quite sure you now do,) that for so many years after the commencement of the struggle to effect that deliverance, when the elements were melting with fervent heat, and mobocratic violence for the suppression of anti-slavery discussion was everywhere prevalent, not excepting in your own native city, you took no active part in that conflict, attended no anti-slavery gatherings, gave no visible sign of a lively interest in its success; for the first time bearing your public testimony against slavery in opposing the annexation of Texas. When elected to the United States Senate, in 1851, you sat nearly eight months in that body speechless in respect to the Fugitive Slave bill, eliciting strong remonstrances against your protracted silence, seeing that, as the successor of Mr. WEBSTER, your election was regarded as an important gain to the cause of impartial freedom."

Senator SUMNER's unmerited eulogy of GRATZ BROWN as a "determined abolitionist," while he studiously avoids any mention of his colleague, Senator WILSON, the opposition candidate for Vice-President, furnishes ample provocation for the following severe thrust:

"In nothing of courage and vigilance, of zeal and fidelity in securing equal rights for the colored race, has your respected co-Senator HENRY WILSON been outstripped by you, and no member of Congress has done more for them. Nay, long before you were seen or known in opposition to slavery, he was actively engaged in the noble strife under the banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation. During thirty-six years of public life he has made the freedom of the race, so long peeled and trodden down, paramount to all other political considerations. Instead of persistently shunning anti-slavery meetings, he was a frequent attendant upon them, and freely participated in their proceedings. Now that he has been deservedly nominated by the Republican Party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, and if elected may possibly, in the turn of events, be the acting President, it should be a matter of pride and gratitude on the part of colored voters to give him their united suffrages. As he is a Massachusetts Senator, like yourself, has been a warm personal friend and faithful coadjutor, and stood up undauntedly in your defense when bloody violence sought your life, I think it is discreditable to you that you have not only evinced no satisfaction with the choice of the Republican Party in this particular, but have treated it as unworthy of recognition."

The plea put forward by Mr. SUMNER that HORACE GREELEY is "honest" (as if this was a rare virtue) meets the following response from Mr. GARRISON:

"In the ordinary dealings of business life, no doubt, Mr. GREELEY is honest; he will neither cheat nor pick your pocket. But in his political management he has been and continues to be far from upright, substituting a low expediency for unswerving rectitude. In the treatment of public affairs he is unreliable, and without vision or judgment. The latest exhibition of his slipperiness is seen in his high protection dodge at Cincinnati to reconcile free-traders to his nomination. He seems to be quite destitute of moral sensibility, and when occasion favors can easily be duped. His clamor for universal amnesty, and for a total oblivion of the causes and consequences of the late dreadful war, is directly in the interest of another Southern rebellion; and should he be our next President, as he has repeatedly proclaimed his belief in the right of secession, if agreed upon by a controlling sectional majority, there is reason for the gravest apprehensions as to what may transpire under his Administration. There need be adduced no case for greater distrust or stronger condemnation than is found in the fact that the great body of Southern whites—loyal in form by necessity, not choice—are eager for his success, while as large a proportion of the Southern freedmen are trembling in fear of it, for they instinctively perceive what will be the sad consequences to themselves. They may not, indeed, be again reduced to bondage; but, short of this, there will be little regard paid to their personal or political rights."

Mr. SUMNER's unwonted display of magnanimity toward the South, elicits the following:

"Why this gushing display of fraternal feeling? Have you hitherto been animated by a spirit of vengeance? In your present amicable state of mind, wherein do you differ from the whole body of the people of the North? To insinuate that any portion of them—that President GRANT or the Republican Party—have at any previous period cherished or do now cherish, any wrath, or malice, or unkindness toward the people of the South, is to libel them grievously. To accuse them of wishing to 'fan an ancient flame into continued life,' to pursue 'the policy of hate,' is to bear false witness; for there is among them but one universal feeling of good-will, and they desire nothing so much as to 'let by-gones be by-gones' in good faith."

Mr. GARRISON closes his letter by expressing the conviction that the issues presented in this campaign are such as to "make all personal considerations comparatively insignificant," and not, as Mr. SUMNER would make the world believe, a mere preference for men as Presidential candidates.

Libels and Libelers.

Mr. GREELEY's special organ-grinder came out with what people call a "characteristic" article yesterday—that is to say, it was characterized by a wild Western ruffianism, and by that unconscious disregard of truth which belongs not so much to a man of blunted moral principle as to a man who is naturally totally devoid of moral principle. The *Tribune*, as everybody knows, most scandalously libels everybody who refuses to support its editor, HORACE GREELEY, in his infamous coalition with the Democrats. As we are about the most active of GREELEY's opponents, it is, perhaps, only reasonable that it should libel us.

The way it does it is this: It says that we have defamed our enemies, meaning FENTON, whom we have denounced (and do hereby again denounce) as originally a dishonest knave, and later in life a corrupt Governor—meaning also TWEED, SWEENY & CO., who now are enthusiastic for GREELEY. No man can mention anyone we have attacked without our being able to show good reason for that attack. But how does the *Tribune* stand? Look at a few facts:

1. It published one day last week a statement to the effect that Gen. GRANT connived at the great gold plot of Black Friday—a willful slander, which HORACE GREELEY himself vigorously denounced, and which his successor—a strolling lecturer on "journalism"—repeats, knowing it to be false.

2. It stated that President GRANT had been presented with a house by Mr. THOMAS MURPHY, well knowing the statement to be false.

3. It stated of Senator TRUMBULL that he was bribed to vote for the acquittal of ANDREW JOHNSON.

4. It has over and over again accused DAVID A. WELLS of taking bribes.

5. It stated that the proprietors of the TIMES had entered into a corrupt bargain with Judge MCCUNN and others for the distribution of offices—and being called upon for proof, was obliged to sneak off, according to the rules laid down in such cases by FENTON's pupil and Professor in his wonderful "lecture."

—There is no end to this list, but let us look at the course of the *Tribune* in the present canvass, and see with what face it can lecture just and honest papers about "personalities."

Mr. GERRIT SMITH wrote a letter recommending GRANT for President rather than GREELEY. Although Mr. GERRIT SMITH is one of the most honored men now living in the State, he was instantly set upon by the Democratic managers of the *Tribune* with the "cudgels" of which they made so ridiculous a boast yesterday.

Speaker BLAINE had the wicked presumption to express views similar to those of Mr. GERRIT SMITH, and was also "cudgeled" by GREELEY's roughs. Yesterday they followed up their "cudgeling" by alluding to the Speaker as "*this pertinacious young man!*" What can any decent man think of flippant insolence such as that, coming from a set of harum-scarum hacks who are left to do GREELEY's work?

Mr. LLOYD GARRISON has also written a letter against GREELEY's claims, and GREELEY's representatives instantly proceed to "cudgel" him also. Mr. GARRISON, we are told by the *Tribune*, "represents the extreme Radicalism of the New-England of forty years ago, its hatred of the South," &c. Upon what else, we should like to know, was the *Tribune* founded? Does it become that paper of all others to abuse Mr. GARRISON because he is a Radical? Very appropriately did Mr. GREELEY choose a Democrat to do his work at the *Tribune* office, for who but a Democrat could have been guilty of this treacherous act?

Then Mr. GARRISON is described as speaking in an "angry treble," "he is nothing if not abusive," &c., &c. And all this from the *Tribune*, towards one of the oldest abolitionists and friends of freedom in the country! What can the old readers of that paper think of so astounding a change? Fancy the *Tribune* blackguarding WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON for being a Radical of forty years standing! Could any single fact more strongly prove the depth of its perfidy and degradation?

In a similarly coarse and ruffianly vein it has abused Gen. DIX—a man universally esteemed and honored. And the universal and reckless libeler who is guilty of this shameful work turns round, with his congenial mate, C. A. DANA, a professional slanderer, and abuses the TIMES for exposing the gang of thieves who lately ruled and plundered this City. Show us the man whom we have unjustly attacked, and we will thank you. What we have said about FENTON, and the unprincipled crew now striving to set up Tammany on its feet again, we are fully prepared to prove.

One word more: when the foolish persons who are now ruining the *Tribune* drag the name of Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND into the squabbles of the hour, they are guilty of a scandalous outrage upon the dead and the living. It is a favorite trick of theirs—and it is a trick which could only be resorted to by the lowest of minds. While Mr. RAYMOND was yet alive, he was pelted with the vilest slanders from the *Tribune* office which malice and detraction were capable of producing. The *Tribune's* professed admiration for him has come late in the day—it was always his foul and bitter enemy, and it followed him beyond the grave with its cowardly slanders. When Mr. RAYMOND tried in Congress to recommend a policy of conciliation toward the South, who was it that opposed it and hunted him down? Who but HORACE GREELEY and the *Tribune*—doing their utmost then to discredit a policy upon which GREELEY is trying to rise to power now? Then RAYMOND was a traitor, a turncoat, a renegade. Yet he did no more than propose that loyal men from the South should be admitted to Congress as they were returned from loyal districts. For proposing this, HORACE GREELEY set upon him with the fury of a tiger. The policy which injured Mr. RAYMOND, GREELEY hopes will result in making him President. Is it not doubly an insult for the *Tribune* to talk of Mr. RAYMOND now? If the dead are not safe from the rancor of HORACE GREELEY, at least let them be saved from the polluting touch of such a creature as WHITELAW REID.

Onondaga County.

Great pains have been taken to create the impression that the County of Onondaga is largely impregnated with Greeleyism, and, indeed, that it would be carried next November by the coalition by a majority of several thousands. We have been asked whether this was true—whether such a change of sentiment could have taken place in a section of the State which has been so long distinguished for its devotion to Republican principles, and which has heretofore contributed such heavy majorities for their support. We are able to give the desired information, upon good authority.

There is not a word of truth in the allegations that Onondaga is swerving from its ancient faith, or that the Greeley faction have the least prospect of reducing the Republican strength of the county. Onondaga will poll its usual majority for GRANT and WILSON. The City of Syracuse will contribute its proper quota to that result. In fact, the city may be depended upon for one of the best records it has ever made.

It is true there have been some defections there—some to be regretted, and some that are not. But they find far more than a full compensation in the large number of acquisitions to the Republican cause from the working men, who, though acting with the Democratic Party heretofore, have ranged themselves under the banner of Grant and Wilson now—to say nothing of the numbers who are disgusted with the conduct of their leaders, and express their determination to take no part in the contest.

We repeat, with the utmost confidence, that Onondaga will give as good an account of itself in November as any county in the State.

The Latest "Convert."

It is announced that T. G. ALVORD, of Syracuse, has declared for GREELEY, and we shall now see that gentleman received with all due ceremony into the Democratic camp. But no one will suppose that he is a stranger there. Mr. ALVORD was claimed by the *Tribune* itself as a Greeley man many weeks ago, and though he made a pretense of being on the fence, it was only in the hope of attracting some extra attention when he fluttered down on the Greeley side. ALVORD has proven the faith he now avows by his works. He was the leader in the Assembly of last year, on the professedly Republican side, of that gang of political mercenaries who defeated the principal reform measures of the session. It was especially through his personal influence, assiduously employed, that the Tilden bill, securing a fair trial for the Tammany thieves, failed. He was in intimate alliance with the Tammany Governor, and represented in part the present Tammany candidate for the Presidency in those disreputable joint operations which preceded the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions by a successful conspiracy to defraud justice and keep the Tammany leaders out of jail. We are heartily glad to see ALVORD enroll himself where he belongs. He has made a desperate show of indecision for a long time, and there was danger that he might keep it up long enough to alarm decent men with the idea that he really meant to come over to the Republican side. The hub-bub about a Liberal victory in North Carolina may have made it seem a good time to give his last weak stab to the old party. If so, we are not sorry the Liberals hallooed so vociferously before they were out of the woods. They have at least rid us of one very unpleasant political hypocrite. Now they alone must sustain the odium of his advocacy.

The Police Force.

The carefully-drawn Election law passed by the last Legislature restored to the Police Commissioners the authority to make the election districts, which Mayor Hall had so shamefully abused. The law required that the districts should be so made as to embrace not more than two hundred and fifty voters each. It also provided that the districts so made should continue unchanged for three years. The Police Commissioners have just announced the boundaries of the several districts, which were fixed by them by a resolution of July 16. There are to be five hundred and eighteen election districts, instead of three hundred and ninety as last year. The increase will involve a corresponding increase in election expenses, but it will add greatly to the convenience of voters, the promptness of the canvass, and the prevention of frauds. So far as we can see, the Police Commissioners have done their work well. They have in no case divided blocks, and they have apparently so shaped the districts that it is generally possible to fix the polling-places in unobjectionable localities. In ascertaining the number of voters in a district, they seem, however, to have taken the canvass rather than the registry of last year, and they have in no case made any allowance for the fraudulent vote which was cast south of Houston-street, so that we shall be surprised if it does not turn out that there are several districts which, under the wholesome influence of the National Election law, poll less than a hundred votes, for the simple reason that they do not contain that number of legal voters.

The next duty of the Police Commissioners is to appoint the inspectors and poll clerks for election. This duty must, under the law, be performed during the present month. There are four inspectors and two poll clerks to each election district, and the party in the minority on State issues is required to be given one-half of these officers in each district. There ought to be no difficulty in making proper appointments which would satisfy both parties, and give the public an assurance of an honest election. The Reform movement last year gave us, as a whole, good election officers. So far as they will go, and where no evidence against their character is presented, it seems to us that the persons elected by the people last Fall should be selected, unless they have since changed their political affiliations. Besides that, the Republican organization, as recognized by the last Republican State Convention, should be accepted as having authority to speak for that party, though the Police Commissioners may not find it so easy to say who is to speak for the Democratic Party. The time has, however, we trust, gone by, when under the pretense of appointing Republicans, men can be selected who are in the pay of and doing the work of its opponents. There are practically but two parties in this State, whether on State or national issues. The one support Gen. GRANT for President, and will support for State officers the persons who shall be nominated at Utica on the 21st; the other will unite in the support of GREELEY and a ticket for State officers to be hereafter nominated. Each of these parties is entitled to one-half of the election officers, and we look to the Police Commissioners to see that such claim is recognized, and that we have officers of both parties who shall be above any suspicion of wrong-dealing. As the law makes it a misdemeanor to refuse to serve, as it does not require the officers to reside in his districts, and as it affords to business men a great inducement, by exempting them from jury duty for a year, there can be no excuse for not having proper men.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. L. N. SHEAR, News Agent on the Morris and Essex Railroad, informs us that we were misinformed relative to the sale of newspapers on that road. Neither *Harper's Weekly* nor the TIMES were stopped, and Mr. SHEAR states that the circulation of the TIMES on the road is one-third larger than any other New-York daily, and steadily increasing. So much for the everlasting abuse of GREELEY's organ-grinder and his Tammany chums.

A vast deal is written of the rights of people who do not smoke, and the way in which they are infringed by smokers. While no one defends the impudent puffing of tobacco smoke into the faces of men, women, and children, it is nevertheless true that the smokers, who form a majority of the whole population, have some rights of their own. Yet they are treated by all railway and steam-boat companies as though they deserved to incur a penalty for every cigar consumed. On the railway, the smoking-car is usually the oldest, dirtiest, and worst in the possession of the company, and it is uniformly placed next to the engine or baggage-car, so that in the event of a collision the presumably worthless smoker shall have the first opportunity to be smashed. On most steam-boats, instead of permitting men to smoke on the after-deck, they are banished to the extreme bow, whence their smoke is evenly distributed over the boat, while they run the chances of being trampled upon by horses and crushed by falling boxes. No one wishes that smokers should be permitted to annoy those who do not smoke, but since at least every other man is a smoker, why should he not be decently accommodated?

A terrible story of the management of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum has been published within a few days. From this highly-sensational story, it seems that the chief amusement of the attendants at that institution consists in pounding the male lunatics and choking the female lunatics. It is also averred that the physicians in charge either neglect the patients for months at a time, or else serve out medicines indiscriminately, and so kill off the weaker ones. Now, there may be some truth in this story, and at all events it requires to be investigated. Still, it must not be forgotten that in every lunatic asylum in existence the unfortunate patients fancy that they are unlawfully detained, and in many instances that they are brutally treated. Very frequently the patient who is discharged as nearly cured retains the hallucination that he has been subjected to hideous cruelties. It is, therefore, very evident that the stories of those who are, or have been in an asylum, must be received with distrust, and that their complaints should not be regarded as conclusive evidence unless they are sustained by other testimony.

During the latter part of our civil war, when the policy of the Government was to form new regiments, although the old ones were reduced to a hundred and fifty or two hundred men, there was a large excess of officers in the service. The Cuban insurgents, however, seem to have nearly as many officers as they have men. The grand data for this assertion is found in a statement in the Madrid *Imparcial*, which asserts that since the beginning of the insurrection the Spanish troops have captured "five thousand arms and three thousand swords." By "arms" is evidently meant muskets or rifles. These are carried by the private soldiers, while swords are reserved for the officers. It therefore follows that of the armed insurgents captured, five thousand were privates and three thousand officers. This leads us to suppose that in the Cuban Army three-eighths of the entire force consist of officers. It should be mentioned that seventy thousand rebels have been captured or surrendered, and that the great majority of them were unarmed, at least in the estimation of the Spanish officers.

The bee is sometimes a formidable creature, as a poor old lady who lately lived at Twickenham has unhappily discovered. This lady, a Miss HOUGH, sister to the Vicar of Ham, found her chief pleasure in her hives, and her cherished favorites, the occupants, have literally stung her to death. It is said that bees, when swarming, often choose to alight upon the human head. If let alone they shake, and if disturbed, sting the owner to death. It is possible to escape, if the person assailed has great courage, quickness, and presence of mind, by sweeping the bees gently but firmly and dexterously into a hive. Miss HOUGH got frightened, and tried to dash off her tormentors as she might, and sad to say, they attacked her with such ferocity that before a doctor could be brought she was dead. The case is a signal warning against keeping pets without thoroughly understanding their habits.

Chess by telegraph has been played just now at the Crystal Palace at Norwood on a scale never tried before. Games were conducted over the wires with five towns in the United Kingdom, twenty games being carried on simultaneously. The Metropolitan players were, on the whole, decidedly successful as against the provincials, which is usually the case, and some of the games are described as of much interest and beauty. Besides the telegraphic contest, one Herr ZUKERTORT, a new star in the chess firmament, achieved the distracting feat of PAULSEN and a few others of playing ten games blindfold at once, and Herr STEINITZ, whose fame is already established, gained some fresh and enviable laurels.

Some time since, the Legislature of this State passed a law forbidding the vendors of patent medicines to deface the landscape by painting their advertisements on rocks and trees. For a time the evil-doers discontinued their nefarious practices, and the wind and rain united in a friendly effort to obliterate the traces of their work. Apparently, the law has become a dead letter, for at the present time the peripatetic paint-brush is hard at work, and every available surface of rock is decorated with recommendations to use Smith's Bitters and Jones' Hair-Dye. Now, it must be somebody's business to enforce this law, and protect the landscape from such ignominious treatment. It is by no means pleasant for the tourist on the Hudson or Lake Champlain to invite a lady's attention to a fine bit of scenery, and then to find that he has been inviting her to read an advertisement of the *Sun*, or of somebody's "cholera-cure." It would be a hopeless undertaking to send special policemen all over the country to catch the bearer of the brush, but it would be a very simple matter to prosecute the proprietors whose nostrums are thus unworthily advertised.

AMUSEMENTS.

Concert by the French Band.

The Band of the French Garde Republicaine will depart for Europe on Saturday next. They are to give a farewell concert under the patronage of the Twenty-second, Seventy-first and Ninth Regiments N. Y. S. N. G. at the armory of the first-named corps, in Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Friday evening. The programme prepared for this occasion is of decided merit, and a presentation of souvenirs to the members of the band will be one of several incidents likely to endow the occasion with a special interest.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Democratic Frauds in North Carolina—Col. Mosby and Dr. Withers—Senator Sumner—Grant in Missouri.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Some of the fraudulent tickets prepared for North Carolina in the North, with gummed backs, by which they could be pasted upon genuine Republican tickets in the manner recently exposed by E. C., the correspondent of the TIMES in that State, have been forwarded to this city. Along with the specimens, which show how the deception could be practiced on a voter who could not read, comes the information that a system was organized throughout the State by which the gummed tickets were to be used, and that the trick succeeded so far that several thousand of the pasted tickets have been found in the ballot-boxes. An indefinite number of those who intended to vote for Caldwell were made to vote for Merrimon. He will make a fine show if he brings a contest in the Legislature. The Republicans in this city are firmly persuaded that Caldwell is elected. They, however, will not fire any guns till the whole State has been heard from and the result settled beyond dispute. Private dispatches still continue to come from Democrats claiming the State, but nobody now doubts that the parties sending them have lied heretofore, and they are not credited implicitly now, even by their own party friends. The extent to which the Liberal lying has been effective, in some instances, may be judged from an incident. A gentleman who was a little way from this city in Virginia at the time of the election, has returned to-day. No Republican paper gives light in the dark region where he was, and having seen only Democratic papers, he did not know till he arrived here that the election of Merrimon had even been doubted. The people where he was are likely never to hear that Merrimon is defeated, even if the majority against him was 10,000.

THE MOSBY-WITHERS DIFFICULTY.

There have been rumors afloat in this city all day that Gen. Mosby and Dr. Withers have had the little shooting-match that has been talked about for some time, and that Mosby was shot and mortally wounded. In the first place the locality was the old Bladensburg dueling grounds. But that rumor was proved to be false. Later in the day Jordan Springs, Va., was named as the place, and by many it is feared there may be some truth in the report. There has been trouble between Mosby and Withers for some time, and it has been expected that as both are subscribers to the "code" that formerly prevailed generally in the South, in respect to the settlement of personal differences among "gentlemen," a fight was not improbable. At dark to-night the rumors had not been verified, and very likely may have no foundation.

GARRISON AND SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner now has another epistolary antagonist to demolish with his contemptuous notice. Whether he will read Mr. Garrison's letter, and when he will read and when and how he will reply, will keep those friends of his here who are in the habit of running after him busy for a week. To-day he did not read it, though it was in the Boston papers that came this morning. He seemed curious to learn from the friends who called on him what it contained. He has noticed the absence of Mr. Garrison from the Greeley movement, but just now the distinctness of the impression that absence has made must be rather dimmed by the number of those hastening to report.

GRANT IN MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the Republican Committee says that in one of the Missouri Congressional districts 100 Democratic voters in each County, on an average, have declared for Grant against Greeley.

THE SEPTEMBER PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Immediately upon the passage of the recent Pension act which increased the number of claims, a competent force was organized by Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions. Circulars and blanks were prepared, and everything was done to facilitate the transaction of the immense amount of extra work required to prepare the certificates prior to the payment in September, in order that the pensioners might not be inconvenienced by the slightest delay. A letter from the pensioner inclosing his pension certificate insures the allowance of the increase. Attorneys are not recognized, as there are no claims to establish. For thus simplifying the form of application and prohibiting attorneys, the Commissioner is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, thanking him for his endeavors to save trouble and expense to the pensioners. The work is now being pressed rapidly forward. Seven thousand cases have already been acted upon, and every certificate now in the office and filed under the act of June 8, prior to the 25th inst., will be mailed to the Pension agents before the 4th day of September next. A new form of certificate has been prepared from engraved plates, on parchment paper, and all worn or mutilated certificates will be replaced by those of the new issue.

Judge Stanley Matthews on Greeley.

In his recent speech at Clifton, Judge Matthews (temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention) made the following remarks on Horace Greeley:

The inferences I have drawn in reference to this subject, from the manner of his nomination, from the character of his support, and from his own declarations of his intended policy, are not contradicted but confirmed by his history and character as a public man. I wish to speak of Mr. Greeley, as a man, with all possible respect. He has many generous qualities, benevolent impulses, large ideas and noble aims. But he has from the beginning been a politician—not merely a partisan, but a party manipulator. He was bred in the school of New-York politics. His associations have been with party managers, whose reliance for success has been upon the influence of patronage, and he sees nothing ignoble or injurious in paying the devotion of a friend with the emoluments of an office. He has been accustomed to discriminate between men as to character, by the sole circumstance of their personal relation to himself. The first article of his belief is—all Greeley men are good; all others, the opposite. The result I cannot illustrate better than by relating an unreported interview.

About a week after the Cincinnati Convention I was called upon in my office by a gentleman of pleasing address, who gave his name as Cook, and his office, I know not how truly, as correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*. He said he had been traveling through Indiana, Illinois and into Missouri, and bore evidence that the water had not entirely agreed with him. He was in fact, slightly stimulated to the point of communicativeness, but not of inebriation. He had called to inquire, he said, what the boys here were going to do about the nomination of old Horace. I told him I answered for but one, and could not support him. He then delivered quite a eulogy upon his favorite, whom he affectionately designated as old Horace, and characterized him as an honest, square-toed man. I admitted his integrity, but thought his associations were bad. 'Yes,' said my interviewer, 'he is an honest, square-toed man, but there is a mystery about him, and that is just this: Every intimate friend he has is a d—d rascal.'

Certainly Horace Greeley, while in the Republican ranks, among the numerous reforms which he has advocated, has never signalized himself as a reformer of the civil service. What can we expect of him as the head and leader of the Democratic Party? Will he receive inspiration in that direction from this element in the coalition? Has the Democratic Party resolved on a reform which must necessarily deprive it of the promised benefits and rewards of its political success? Has it resolved to die for the benefit of the country, or is it only "playing 'possum"? The true answer is found in the application of the famous couplet of old Rabelais:

"The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he."

THE VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Col. Mosby Responds to Gen. Hunton.

At a mass-meeting held at Salem, Fauquier County, Va., Aug. 3, Col. Mosby responded as follows to a speech from Gen. Hunton. Col. Mosby was received with cheers. He said he had come to discuss the great political topic of the day, to define his position and to defend himself from the aspersions and opinions of partisans. If his counsel had prevailed, those who had heretofore been fighting the great battle of constitutional liberty together would be united and active, pressing on honorably for success, but in an unlucky moment some of the leaders of the Democracy were seized with an unaccountable panic, and while thus demoralized had surrendered to the enemy, not the main enemy, but a band of plunderers, bummers, foragers and "dead-beats," who had assembled at Cincinnati and styled themselves a Convention. He preferred Grant to Greeley—[applause]—and he came to proclaim it boldly and give his reasons for so doing. What claim had he on him, or the people with whom he lived? Had not his paper (the *Tribune*) for the last thirty years been a perfect Vesuvius, belching forth and scattering the hellish lava of hate and discontent through the South, trampling under foot its institutions, insulting its noblest and best—in fact, doing all that devilish hate and ingenuity could suggest to qualify his malice and greed? And yet he was asked to vote for this man for President because the Conservative Party could not afford to be beaten. The party had been beaten oftentimes before. There was no dishonor in defeat; but the fact was, they could not afford to be honest. It means that honesty is not the best policy. It means that political contests are not inaugurated for great principles, or, in other words, principles don't pay; or, still further, they don't want any principles which do not pay. [Applause.] For the first time in the history of a great party they deliberately inscribe "Spoils" upon their banner and expect to march to victory. According to this theory of theirs, all men who battled for principle were fools, and the gallant three hundred at Thermopylæ ought to have surrendered at once, gone over to the enemy, and secured as much as possible of the garbage of the camp. [Applause.] The specious cry of the Liberals was "corruption." That had been the cry of the "outs" ever since he had heard of parties. But the trouble with such men was they were not corrupted. [Applause.] But, oh, how willing they were to be corrupted! Why, if by any accident Greeley should be elected, the companies would have to run double daily trains to Washington in order to accommodate this patriotic crowd and aid them in their efforts to be "corrupted." [Applause.]

Gen. Hunton had tried to make a great deal of the Walker election and this parallel, all of which he denied. Walker had come to Virginia, entered into business, conducted himself as a gentleman, and he defied any one to say truthfully that he had been guilty of one mean act toward the people of the South. Would his friends and backers proclaim that of Mr. Greeley; and the fact is, the worse thing which can be said against Grant is that he took Horace Greeley's advice; was forced by a pressure of circumstances to the plan then advocated by Greeley in the *Tribune* for crushing the people of the South. Gentlemen say Mr. Greeley has now changed. He said that Greeley had not changed a single spot in his radical hide. [Applause.] He next discussed the complexion of the Cincinnati Convention, which, he said, was composed of political lazzaroni, beggars on horseback, supplicants for spoils—men who were offended with Grant because he couldn't feed them all. [Applause and shouts of "Hurrah for Grant!"] These were the men. It had got so now that as soon as a Radical got out of office or was kicked out for rascality, he assumed the air of injured innocence, talked sorrowfully about corruption and nepotism—[applause]—and then joined the Liberals. Dr. Johnson once said that the last refuge of a scoundrel was to call himself a patriot. Nowadays the last refuge of a disappointed office-seeker is to call himself a Liberal. The gang at Cincinnati were so mean that they even attempted to steal from Grant the man they were moving heaven and earth to nominate. He had the impudence to insert the amnesty plank in their platform, when he knew full well Grant had been recommending it to Congress for two years. [Cheers for Grant.] He read several of the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform, and said they might be good enough for some men to stand on, but they were not good enough for him—[applause]—and he did not think good enough for any Southern man. It contained every heresy of the old party in its most radical days, and just here he wanted to say that he spurned alike both platforms. His support of Mr. Grant was purely a question of personal preferences. He had been forced to accept and support one of two men, and he took Grant because he was the least objectionable, and because he was the fairer of the two. Gen. Hunton had said the platform condemned the Kuklux act. This he denied, and said he would read a letter from Reuben E. Fenton, one of the most accomplished "politicians" in the United States Senate, Mr. Greeley's groom, a man who owns and runs him just as John Harper does Longfellow. He then read the letter of Mr. Fenton, urging the adoption of more vigorous measures for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment than the Enforcement act and the Kuklux law. Why, Mr. Greeley himself, in his letter of acceptance, evaded the point when he said the civil law should be supreme over the military. Nobody doubts that it was a cunningly drawn paragraph for circulation both North and South, and susceptible of two constructions. But the great point in Mr. Greeley's favor with Gen. Hunton was that he wanted to shake hands across the bloody chasm. Well, now, he didn't make the offer until after the nomination, and he would like to see an ambitious candidate who wouldn't shake hands with most anybody to secure his vote, no matter if it was over a bloody chasm. [Laughter and applause.] When the call for the Convention at Cincinnati was first made, a copy had been sent him, and from it he read the names of the signers. Of all the names Schurz was the only one who was not now opposed to Greeley, and he would be in opposition if it were not that he had been made President of the Convention. But as an evidence that he was chagrined at the nomination, it is only necessary to mention, he forgot to announce the result of the ballot. The battle cry of the opposition was, "anybody to beat Grant." That was the platform, the creed, the prayer of the Liberals; it was the Alpha and the Omega of their alphabet. But who did they pick up? "Anybody to beat Grant!" Why, an old political rake—a constitutional, life-long growler—a man whose only objection to Grant was that he and all his schemes had not been properly considered. [Applause.]

He [the speaker] had attended the Baltimore Convention, and saw John T. Hoffman, the Governor of the great State of New-York, rise in his place and present what he said was a petition of fifteen thousand Germans for the nomination of Greeley, while he believed it was an old petition in regard to the Excise law with a new heading put to it. Those were nice men to talk about reform. [Applause.] But this double nomination was the richest thing of all. The so-called Cincinnati Convention was a mob, a gang assembled together without any constituency. They drew up a declaration of principles, nominated Greeley and left. The Baltimore Convention was composed of delegates who represented constituencies, but unluckily had no principles. So the two fused. The first furnished the principles, and the second the voters—[applause]—and called it all they could do for the Democracy. He called it selling out—[applause]—and selling out to the worst of men. There was Ashley, of impeachment fame, who had been made Governor of Montana, but was ejected for unfitness. [Laughter.] There was N. P. Banks, but he was in truth a Liberal, for had he not, while in the Valley, supplied Jackson with six months' provision free of cost, just for the taking. [Laughter and applause.] And so he might go on. They were the oddest lot of bummers, politically speaking, ever got together, made up of the odds and ends of all the parties ever in existence, with but one common [illegible] in their work of [illegible]. There was but one other gathering in this world at all like them. That was Barnum's "happy family." [Applause.] And these were the men who presumed to sit in judgment on him, and teach him his political principles. [Applause.] Another strong point with them was that San Domingo business. He didn't know or care anything about it, except that Mr. Grant had offered to purchase it for a sum of money. Mr. Jefferson had purchased Louisiana in the same way, and he didn't think the gentlemen who are growling about this island would like to give Louisiana back. [Applause.] Another indictment against Grant was the bayonet law. Both Mr. Greeley and his platform indorse that. Grant didn't ask Congress to pass it; Greeley did, and insisted on it, and he thought that a man advocating Mr. Greeley's election had a hard cheek to come before Southern people and find fault with Grant for enforcing it. Gen. Hunton objects to having Mr. Greeley's past record produced, and says he is not here to defend it. This also was a new phase in politics, gentlemen on the stump avowing that they are ashamed of the record of their candidate. He intended, though, to introduce it, and show gentlemen that it was so impish [applause] that even his friends had to turn their backs on it. If he were forced to that strait he would never ask a friend to vote for his candidate. [Applause.] How did he get the nomination? Why, as everybody knows, by the chicanery of the Tammany thieves, who, in order to get possession of the Government, picked a man they knew they could use, a man who had been the alleged scarecrow of both continents for the past ten years. Horace Greeley was a man whose chief claim to distinction was his intolerant hate of the South, the wearing of a white hat and walking down Broadway with one leg of his breeches stuck in his boot. [Laughter and applause.] They wanted to make the pantomime complete, and they could not have selected a more appropriate candidate, not even Dolly Varden herself. And still Southern men thought he could be elected and give them office. If that was what they wanted, he advised them to take chances on voting for Grant, who was surely to be elected. These promises reminded him of the devil taking the Savior to the top of the mount and offering to give Him all the world, though at the time he did not own an acre. [Applause.] Well, the devil had just as much show of fulfilling his promise as Horace Greeley has. [Applause.] He preferred Grant to Greeley, because one was a soldier and the other a fanatic. He supported Grant because of his terms to Lee, and surely no conqueror ever bore himself more magnanimously to a vanquished foe than did Grant when he returned his sword to Lee and bade him go in peace. The covenant made that day has been sacredly kept. For him there was no triumphal procession chanting pæans of victory to humble his conquered foe. He was no Achilles to drag the body of his enemy around the walls of the conquered city. Suffice it for him to know that his work, in which he had thrown his whole soul, was accomplished, and he was willing to drop the curtain on the scene. [Applause and three cheers for Grant.] He then read an editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which said that Mosby, the last man to surrender during the war, was the last convert to Grantism, and commenting on it. To this he replied that he believed his cause was just; but when it became hopeless he surrendered then, as now, to the Commander-in-Chief, not the scrubs and scum, the howlers and hangers-on, but to soldiers; and that his name and those of his associates were imperishably enrolled on the pages of his country's history, and would be talked of and known when the man who penned that article and his other maligners would be forgotten. [Applause.] I did then what I do now. I surrendered in good faith, making a covenant which will be kept—a covenant as before between the strong and the weak, and one which will protect me. What protection can Greeley give, with his only followers a sutler train moving from Cincinnati to Baltimore? [Applause.] He supported Grant, as he said before, on his (Grant's) own record, which is the best platform a man can have. His friends of the South must now make their choice. It seemed to him the election of Grant was a dead certainty—that of Greeley a remote possibility. In fact, Greeley never could be a President unless he went to Liberia, and there his election would be doubtful. [Applause.] He would support Grant because, with all his faults, nobody ever accused him of deserting a friend or violating a covenant. [Applause and cheers for Grant.] Mr. Sumner might write all he chose about the regenerated Democracy, of which Mr. Hunton was a specimen, but for himself, if the regenerating waters consisted in voting for Greeley, he preferred to remain among the unregenerated. [Long applause.] He closed by urging upon his hearers, for the reasons he had given, to vote for Grant, and when he took his seat, for several minutes the grove rang with the hearty cheers given for Grant and Mosby. According to the terms, Gen. Hunton was entitled to half an hour for a reply, which he occupied, but chiefly in explaining certain portions of his former remark. Col. Mosby, in a five minutes' explanatory speech, "placed himself right," and then the meeting adjourned.

Gen. Dix and the Tribune.

In 1864 the *Tribune* contracted a better opinion of Gen. Dix's character as "a patriot and soldier" than it seems to entertain at the present moment. Speaking of the arrest and commitment of one A. M. Palmer to Fort Lafayette, an act which encountered "scathing criticisms" from some of Greeley's present supporters, the *Tribune* said: "We hold that Gen. Dix's action has been that of a patriot and soldier who knows what are the national perils, and does not hesitate to take the responsibility."

The "soldier and patriot" of that day has still a strong and just perception of the "national perils" as involved in the nomination of Greeley to the Presidency, and his warning to that effect will not pass unheeded.

Kilpatrick, the Libeled One.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

A ruffian and a blackguard has only to open his mouth and he will expose himself. This was illustrated by Kilpatrick last night at a Greeley meeting. He opened his speech with a coarse and indecent attack on Gen. Grant as follows:

"I'll tell you what Grant was. He used to peddle cord-wood, and it is still an open question whether he used to bring back the proceeds of his sales to his wife and family, or spend it all in drinking."

The North Carolina Estimate.

The Washington *Star*, before the returns were so fully received, said: "The only recent test vote by which it (the late election in North Carolina) can be compared is that of 1870, when the Democrats carried the State by 5,000 majority. If they carry it at all now it will be with a *loss of about 4,000 on the popular vote, a loss of one Congressman* and the *reduction of their majority in the Legislature* from sixty to about forty. Had either party carried the State by a majority of 10,000 or 15,000, the fact would have had considerable effect in the November campaign, but the results are apparently so indecisive as to afford little capital for either side."

Comparisons.

At the great meeting in Saratoga, a few evenings since, Prof. Lanning said: "Men are nothing to us only as they appear in their representative character. Compare Grant with Greeley as representative characters. Look at their supporters. With Greeley stands Doolittle and Bayard and the Democratic Governments, White, who has, in frankness, said, 'We are simply using Greeley and the tail of the Republican Party for temporary purposes.' Look at another of his supporters, Thurman, who says that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are not constitutional; as laws they are null and void and ought to be repealed."

Then and Now.

The Bridgeport *Standard* evidently feels that the present editor of Mr. Greeley's paper makes calls upon others which he would not care to have made upon Mr. Greeley—as when he said a few days since: "But we leave it for Mr. Matthews to reconcile his former professions with his present practice."

A Reference to Gen. Banks.

The *Kennebec* (Augusta) *Journal* says Gen. Banks has enlisted in another Red River campaign. The editor, however, adds that "fortunately his defeat this time will not cost the lives of so many brave New-England boys as his former one."

Mr. Sumner's Influence.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "We commend to the careful consideration of those who supposed that the letter of Sumner would divide the colored vote, the responses that are coming up from that element of our citizenship in all parts of the country, unanimously repudiating his advice, expressing astonishment and sorrow at his course, and declaring their unswerving devotion to the Republican Party. Instead of the letter influencing the colored people and settling the result of the campaign, as Sumner intended and expected, it has withdrawn from him their confidence and esteem, besides completing his political ruin in the State which has so long honored him with its highest rewards."

The Fear of His Friends.

The New-Hampshire *Journal & Courier* says: "Three Presidents have died in office, and the most unsatisfactory of all Administrations have been those conducted by the accidental Presidents thus brought into office. Mr. Gratz Brown, it is now confessed by some of his warmest friends, has an unfortunate propensity for getting drunk, and in his best estate he is an egotistical, opinionated and eminently unsafe man for so high and responsible a trust, with ambition unbounded. The dangers of a repetition of Andrew Johnson's performances, on taking the chair of the Senate, causes a shudder; but the greater danger of Brown's becoming the actual President is enough to cause serious apprehension even among his most ardent supporters."

"High Dudgeon."

The Kennebec *Journal* says the Democratic papers are in high dudgeon because they find uncomplimentary remarks in the Republican papers about Horace Greeley, and talk about the abusive and indecent manner in which the campaign is conducted. The joke of the matter is, the hardest sayings in the Republican papers about Greeley are copied from the columns of the Democratic papers; and the severest ones about the Democratic Party are copied from the *Tribune*, but they are a few months or years old—that's all.

[illegible]

The Louisville *Commercial* says the plan of the Greeley campaign is based upon fraud, and will be prosecuted with a deliberate purpose to swindle the people. In the North the people are to be told that the election of Greeley will be a triumph of Republicanism, and will give the country peace, because the Democrats will be satisfied. In the South the Democratic masses are to be cajoled in the support of a man who said that all thieves were Democrats, and all mulatto children had Democratic fathers, by telling them that Greeley will call a Democratic Cabinet around him, will administer the Government upon Democratic principles, and will give nearly all the offices to the Democrats.

The Difference.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* having under consideration the political issues of the day, says: "It will not do to say that there is no difference between the two platforms—there is an immense difference between the two parties. The one has been the consistent friend of the colored race, the other has been his consistent enemy. And the party, not the candidate, will control in matters of policy. Nor will it do to declare that Greeley is too firm in his convictions to be controlled by the Democratic leaders! He has already illustrated his [illegible] by deciding the question of [illegible] American industry, the only public issue he ever consistently supported. [illegible] as it ought to be that Greeley is a [illegible] and that he has already shown the white feather to [illegible]."

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

His Speech on Taking the Chair at the Republican Ratification Meeting, South Bend, Ind., Aug. 3.

The Republican ratification at South Bend, Ind., was largely attended, several thousand being present, with delegations from Mishawaka, Niles, Michigan City. Having been called upon enthusiastically to preside, Vice-President Colfax spoke as follows, every paragraph of his address receiving both indorsement and applause:

I accept cheerfully the honor of presiding over the thousands assembled here because my heart throbs as warmly as ever in favor of the Republican principles I have so often defended before you. Rejoicing with you in their triumphs and devoted as ever to their maintenance, *I march only under the flag and keep step to the music of the old Republican Party of liberty and loyalty.* With my convictions and my ideas as to principle and duty, I could go nowhere else. With all my heart I congratulate you and the country on the magnificent indorsement *we have extorted from our political opponents.* Often have I prophesied to you in this room and in our square, that if you would be faithful to the end in favor of the great principles we inscribed on our banners the time would come when the whole world would ratify them, when not only would posterity rise up to call you blessed, but would even indorse your work. That hour has come sooner than expected, and at last there exists no party, not even a recognized political leader that dares to lift his voice against what amid so much opposition and obloquy and misrepresentation you enshrined in the National Constitution. Striving to induce the nation to forget the epithets they sought to fasten upon us, a Democratic National Convention hastens to ratify and declare allegiance to those three great monuments of liberty and justice, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Has not my prediction been quickly and thoroughly fulfilled?

You did not expect me to launch into a campaign speech. Two years ago when I made the laborious canvass of my old district and the State, which so nearly cost me my life, I told you here that I expected my public life to close with this term, knowing also that the public opinion of the nation in its entire history has forbidden a President or Vice-President who had not the excuse of being a candidate, entering into actual stump-speaking in a Presidential canvass, with all its strifes, antagonisms and asperities, criminations and recriminations. I told you and all others that, not expecting to be a candidate this year, that canvass was the last political campaign I should actually participate in, and not being a candidate now, I cannot revoke that declaration nor attempt to violate a rule that none of my predecessors have felt it proper to break. But while thus restrained I feel at liberty, of course, as a citizen, to talk to my fellow-townsmen at home privately or publicly. Nor is it any restraint upon me to scrupulously avoid any personal denunciation of candidates or citizens to whom I am politically opposed. While *I cannot support Mr. Greeley*, the personal friendship of a lifetime closes my lips to any attacks upon him. *The pathway of duty leads me to the regular nominations of my political friends*; and if we lived in the same State, *the tickets that each of us voted would be different from top to bottom.* For twenty years I have been an active canvasser, without ever indulging in personal invective against opponents, bearing all such things myself without retort in kind, and never having lost a friend or a vote by it all. I am satisfied it is not the way to win political battles; and as I never used the word Copperhead in the hundreds of speeches I made during the war, I am sure I shall say nothing offensive now even to those who differ the most widely from me. The number of sympathising friends I found here among old political opponents since my return from Washington was gratifyingly large, but I told them all, as I will tell you today, *if they sympathize with me, to follow my example and vote an open ticket for Grant and Wilson, Brown and Sexton, the whole Republican ticket*, and they will feel happy. And now let me make a political prediction which Senator Morton may repeat on his tour over the State. I will not deny that we have lost some of our old and valued political comrades here whose course I regret. I cannot speak harshly of them, for it is not my nature, and *I trust many of them will be back before November*, touching shoulder to shoulder with us again; but while we may not be able to equal the majority of November, 1868, swelled, perhaps, as that was by your personal regard for your fellow-townsman, we do expect to give Grant and Wilson the full average Republican majority that we cast here in the elections of 1864 and 1866, State and national, at which we carried the State every time, so that if the balance of the State does as well as we do here, where we believe *that men are nothing, but principles everything*, Indiana is safe.

I must not forget to speak briefly about some extraordinary events which have occurred this year. For two or three years our opponents have insisted that it was time for the Republican Party to disintegrate and die, its mission having been, as they said, fulfilled. But lo! when the Democratic National Convention assembled it proved to be a funeral, for they decided, and I think wisely, *that it was time for their party to die.* They buried the resolution of 1798, which I had read every four years in their platforms, ratified the Republican amendments to the Constitution, appointed Liberal Republicans to administer on what estate they had left, nominated candidates who have distinguished themselves according to Democratic authority by their championship of negro equality, *and then committed suicide.* Nor is this all. For the first time in the history of Democratic conventions, every vote cast for Republicans for nomination on their ticket was boisterously cheered, while votes cast for life-long Democrats were very vociferously hissed. Did you ever? It was just as if, with the three ably-edited papers in this city, the *Register* and the *Tribune*, Republican, and the *Union*, Democratic, we were to hear in a Democratic convention the two first cheered to the echo, and the last hissed out of doors. Would you believe your ears?

The staple argument of our friends on the other side is conciliation, shaking hands, &c. Now, my own motto is conciliation politically, and reconciliation nationally. We have built up our steadily-increasing majority in this county by unity and harmony, never reading any one out of the party unless he read himself, and this is a political necessity for parties in a county, State or nation, and the sure pathway to victory; and I am for reconciliation, nationally on the only safe basis of *obedience to the Constitution, the laws and the guaranty of liberty to all, justice to all, and protection to all.* For this reason I voted, while in the House as your representative, for every bill relieving from political disability all in the South who asked it and professed their obedience.

[He now referred briefly to the condition of the national debt, and concluded as follows:]

I come back, however, to the theme uppermost in our hearts. *When our political enemies are compelled to indorse our principles we should certainly not think of dissolving the organization that achieved their triumph.* When they abandon their warfare on Republican measures, it is not the time for us to abandon our banners and bury the little memories of the past; *nor let the work of the past be endangered by the disbandment of the workmen*; but let us work as we have so often heretofore worked for our principles, and vote *cordially* and *unitedly* for those faithful standard-bearers, Grant and Wilson, Brown and Saxton, Packard and their Republican associates.

Copying Mr. Greeley's Style.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Advertiser*, in an emphatic article touching the Tammany candidate's inconsistencies, intimates that "they lie—conspicuously, wickedly lie—who say that Horace Greeley is sincere in his political declarations. A statesman with his enlarged intellect, who can cater to the wishes of Democrats who have been his political enemies for almost a half century, who can crouch before men whom he at one time defied, cannot be sincere in his protestations. In vigorous Saxon, therefore, we say that those who proclaim this man as honest and sincere, lie wilfully and persistently."

Gen. Garfield.

In discussion of the aspect of the canvass, the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon*, holds that patriots, regardless of party lines, have reason to rejoice that the Nineteenth Ohio District has again renominated Gen. Garfield. That he has on several marked occasions differed from the views of the President and criticised his actions, and that he still frankly maintains that his judgment was right in these cases, will add to the force of his strong argument in favor of Grant and Wilson, presented in his speech of acceptance before the Warren Convention.

A "Southerner's" View.

The Sandusky *Register* says: "Hodge, a notorious rebel of Kentucky, who is running on the Greeley ticket for Elector-at-Large, is stumping the State. In his speech the other day he assured his rebel friends that in the election of Greeley the equal rights and sovereignty of the States would be restored, and that his comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain, but this anticipated triumph would be the victory for which they fought."

Senator Conkling's Speech.

Senator Conkling's great speech at Cooper Institute, in this City, has been printed in pamphlet form for distribution as a campaign document. It may be had in quantities for general circulation upon application to Hon. A. B. Cornell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican [illegible]

While the Democrats of the Sixteenth Assembly District were hoisting Horace's benign patriarchal face to the breeze, the Republicans of the same district, only a block and a half away, were celebrating the victory in North Carolina, at their rooms, No. 300 Third-avenue. About 300 gentlemen were present, and enjoyed a glorious time. Messrs. Antioch, Lusk and Creegan made brief addresses full of patriotic spirit, which were cheered to the echo, and the evening was spent amid a glow of triumph which was all the greater that it had been somewhat deferred through the lying reports of the Associated Press.

The Republican Advance in Hoboken.

In Hoboken, this evening, the banner of Grant and Wilson will be thrown to the breeze in front of the Republican Head-quarters, Washington-street, and thus inaugurate the opening of the campaign in that city. Preparations have been made by the Republican Club to make the affair in every sense a success. Music and fire-works will enliven the evening, while several well-known speakers will address the assemblage on the living issues of the contest.

The Tammany Committee on Organization.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall General Committee, consisting of one member from each Assembly District, met yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, Ex-Sheriff John Kelly in the chair, and A. J. Plumb, Secretary. Only one report was received from the Subcommittees, who asked for an extension of time, which was granted, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of a public nature.

The Appomattox Grant and Wilson Club—Speech of Kingman F. Page.

A large meeting of the Appomattox Grant and Wilson Club of the Nineteenth Ward, was held last evening at Brevoort Hall. The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were duly elected: President, George N. Williams; First Vice-President, James Cunningham; Second, Christian Schwartz; Third, William A. Freeborn; Recording Secretary, William C. Redde; Corresponding Secretary, D. W. C. Ward, M. D.; Treasurer, Jacob L. Rogers, M. D.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Yeomans.

Mr. Kingman F. Page offered a set of resolutions indorsing the Philadelphia platform and the nomination of Grant and Wilson.

It was determined to raise a banner 35 by 50 feet in Third-avenue, next week, and to call a mass-meeting on the same evening in Brevoort Hall.

During the evening Mr. Kingman F. Page addressed the meeting, and said: We are called upon to elect our Chief Magistrate, and the reins of Government should not fall into unsafe hands. As to Mr. Greeley, personally, I have nothing to say, but in reference to his capacity to rule I have something to say. The best estimate of a man can always be gained from those who are most intimate with him. I will take Mr. Greeley from 1840 up to the present time. That he *has* been an office-seeker no one will deny. He worked hard to secure Gen. Harrison's election, and was successful. The *Tribune* labored for Gen. Taylor more than any other paper in the country. When elected, Gen. Taylor looked Mr. Greeley over and said, "He can't be trusted in office; he has a large capacity as a writer, but he is nowhere in politics." We will pass over a few years, and again we find him laboring to secure the election of Lincoln. When Lincoln became President he also said, "Can't trust him," so Lincoln gave him no position, and four years later we find him opposed to Lincoln's re-election. Then Greeley worked for Grant, but Grant repeated the opinions of his predecessors, and said, "He is not fit to govern." And in the face of all these facts the party he has opposed for the past thirty years now accept him as their standard-bearer. In time of peace but little government is needed; but if a war cloud appears will the nation be safe under the will of a man who, when he goes to bed, does not think of to-morrow? No. We want, and we must have, a strong arm to guide our great nation. Therefore let us work hard for the re-election of Gen. Grant.

After the conclusion of Mr. Page's address the meeting adjourned.

A Greeley Banner Raising—Address of John F. Baker.

The friends of Horace Greeley and his piebald cavalry in the Sixteenth Assembly District raised a campaign banner, last evening, at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, with much fuss and fire-works. At 8 o'clock the discharge of rockets and the illumination by Chinese lanterns commenced, and shortly afterward a band arrived that played a series of airs evidently composed by the brother of the curiosity who writes the campaign poetry for the Piebalds in Dana's Daily Dish. The President, Mr. William Atkinson, and the Secretary, Mr. Wheeler, accompanied by the speakers, made their appearance some time after, and the business of the evening was commenced by unfurling the banner to the breeze. The Secretary then read a long series of resolutions, which were too funny for publication in anything but a professedly humorous work, especially the concluding resolution, which hailed the Liberal victory in North Carolina as an indication that the people were alive to the necessities of the hour, &c.

Mr. Atkinson, late of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, then introduced the first speaker, Mr. John F. Baker, Mr. Thos. E. Stewart having very unaccountably been prevented from attending. Mr. Baker spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Once again the two great political parties are contending for the mastery, and once again we, the people, are to elect a Chief Magistrate for the next four years. The composition of these two parties is something remarkable—one, which is for the prolongation of the war, is for Gen. Grant; the other, which is for peace and unity, is for Horace Greeley. [Cheers.] Gen. Grant was an old-line Democrat, and stole into power on the watchword "Let us have peace;" but now he says "Let us have anything that will keep me in office." He was elected on the "one-term" principle, which, as you know, Mr. Forney has persistently denounced here and in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Roscoe Conkling in his wonderful speech at Cooper Institute, wonderful for its length and for its statements, made an attempt to answer the unanswerable attack of Senator Schurz. One of the Liberal papers has well called Conkling's attempt a weak rehash of all the tittle-tattle of the Administration. Mr. Sumner's charges against Grant's mal-administration are equally cogent and unanswerable, and I will venture to say that a man who will take a thousand dollars to bind a bargain for the sale of his house, as the President did in the case of Gov. Bowen, and then send it back because he could get more, is not fit to be the Chief Magistrate of this great country.

Other speakers followed him, notably Col. Beaumont, of New-Jersey, who asserted, before he had spoken two minutes, that some one had thrown a stone at him and struck him on the forehead. The reporter of the TIMES denounces this as an unqualified falsehood, and he also took the liberty of denying it on the platform. If it was Col. Beaumont's idea to get up a cry that the friends of Gen. Grant attempted to stop him from speaking, he was utterly mistaken, for nobody there cared two pins whether he spoke or not. They were all friends of Mr. Greeley and were delighted to hear any one that spoke in his favor. Had there been any desire to break up the meeting, it would have manifested itself during the slanderous speech of Mr. Sharp, formerly of Kentucky, who lied against the President with all the rancor, though without the sophomorical eloquence of Chas. Sumner.

At the Various Head-Quarters.

The head-quarters of the Republican Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, were as lively yesterday as on the day before. Nobody doubted that the State had been carried for the Republicans. Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Col. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Robert M. Douglas, Louisiana; Ex-Superintendent of Police John A. Kennedy, and a number of other prominent Republicans were among the callers, and all of them were satisfied that the Old North State was "stanch and true."

GREELEY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Crowds of anxious Greeleyites visited the Liberal Republican Committee, Glenham Hotel, yesterday. The replies to questions for news from North Carolina giving assurances of a Democratic victory there, were received with a mixture of doubt and sadness that was excruciatingly painful to the feelings of a sympathetic person. Apprehensions were feebly expressed that the Republicans might count out the Conservatives. Acting Secretary Lindsay was busily engaged in writing telegrams to various parts of the country containing delusive reports of Merrimon's majorities, to keep alive the flickering hopes of Greeleyites. A dispatch from Barringer was received announcing 1,100 majority for the "Conservatives" in North Carolina.

W. N. Saunders, Allen's negro emissary to North Carolina, writes from Baltimore, Aug. 1, saying that he has just arrived there utterly used up, and that he will be in New-York Aug. 7, to render "my final report." He thinks the result in North Carolina highly satisfactory, and sends his congratulations to Allen "for the masterly manner in which you have handled the initial contest of the canvass."

Ethan Allen's instructions to Wood, who employed Blumenburg and others of that ilk, were to work in the mountain districts, among men who have Kuklux indictments hanging over them, and urge them to the polls to vote. He was to follow in the track of the United States detectives who are engaged in ferreting out the Kuklux bands, and assure the members of the gangs that they had the sympathy of the Greeleyites, and would be protected in the event of their prosecution by the United States authorities. Large sums of money were furnished to Wood to further the objects of his mission. W. N. Sanders was especially employed to [illegible] among the colored voters.

It was stated in the *World* that a meeting of the Apollo Hall Democracy was to be held to pass resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown. Mr. [illegible] assured our reporter that no meeting had been held [illegible] and that the statement in the *World*, so far as he was concerned, was premature. Such action might possibly be taken hereafter. Mr. O'Brien's friends were of the opinion that any such action was at present without their sanction, and they claim to represent the majority of the Apollo Hall Democrats.

Local Notes.

The Fourth Assembly District Republican Association, at their regular meeting last evening, enrolled a large number of new members.

The soreheads of the Twelfth Assembly District raised a Greeley and Brown banner last evening at the corner of Third-street and Avenue D, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Guiteau, Giambenedetto, Jas. O'Donnell and others.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized in Hudson City last Saturday evening under the most favorable circumstances. The number of names enrolled and signed personally by the parties themselves for the organization of the Club was between 500 and 600, among whom were the names of nearly fifty Democrats.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District will raise a Grant and Wilson banner opposite their head-quarters on Monday evening next, when addresses will be delivered by Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Gen. Henry D. Davis, Gen. Jos. C. Jackson, Col. B. T. Morgan, and others.

A call has been issued by the German Republicans of Kings County, to organize in their respective Wards and Assembly Districts, and send delegates, with proper credentials, to the next meeting of the German Republican Central Committee, to take place Aug. 21, at Commonwealth Hall, over the Post-office, Brooklyn.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward have organized a James O'Brien Campaign Club. Ninety-five members are enrolled. The following are the officers: President, Frank McEntee; Vice-President, John Connolly; Secretary, George Graham; Treasurer, Thomas Sanders; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick Hall.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been formed in Morristown, N. J. The list of members contains the names of over 120 of the leading Democrats of the town, and they expect to be joined by numerous other Democrats who can't swallow "Old Horrors." The news from North Carolina has put a fearful damper on the spirits of the Greeleyites in that vicinity.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club (colored) of the Eighth Ward was held last evening at No. 50 Sullivan-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a mass-meeting of the colored citizens on Thursday evening, at No. 242 Spring-street. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Parker, Horton, Allen and others, on the political issues of the day.

A meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Sixth Assembly District was held at their head-quarters, corner of Grand and Attorney streets, last evening, Wm. C. Coles, Vice President, in the chair, James O. Ellery, Secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Grant and Wilson, and a resolution was adopted authorizing the Treasurer to purchase 500 copies of the campaign edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Republican General Committee (Grant and Wilson,) of King's County, held a regular monthly meeting last night at Commonwealth Hall, over the Post-office, Brooklyn, Silas B. Dutcher in the chair. The only business of special interest was the adoption of a resolution to hold the Assembly District Conventions on the 15th inst. to elect delegates to the Convention to be held at Utica, Aug. 18.

At the meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association, No. 102 East Broadway, last evening, an excited discussion took place in reference to the admission of new members. Mr. Murray handed in the names of over 100 persons for approval and moved that all of them present be allowed to sign the roll. The Chairman, Mr. E. S. Nevins, refused to put the motion and after some angry discussion the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic General Committee, last night, at their meeting, corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, received a report from their Executive Committee with regard to their conference with the Committee of the Liberal Republicans on the subject of holding a Greeley and Brown mass-meeting. They said no definite conclusion had been come to, as they did not feel authorized to arrange details. The Committee were then vested with plenary power, and immediately after the meeting they held another conference with the Greeleyites, who were in waiting, and it was decided to hold a mass-meeting within a few weeks.

The Seventh Ward German Republican Association met Monday evening, at their hall on Classon-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Gen. Wm. Mayer in the chair. The meeting was largely attended, and a number of new names were added to the roll of membership. A number of speakers addressed the meeting, among them Gen. Mayer, who read an article from an official journal published in Berlin, deprecating the attempt by a certain class of politicians to array the Germans in this country against President Grant.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank Internal Revenue Cases.

As stated in the TIMES, a few days since, proceedings have been instituted in the United States District Court against the Williamsburg Savings Bank, in ten cases, for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue law, the penalty in each case being $200. There are really eleven cases, the first one having been commenced some time previous. The proceedings are in the nature of a civil action to recover the penalties prescribed by law, and are commenced by a summons simply, served on the President or one of the officers of the bank, instead of by a monition for an arrest.

The summons is made returnable, in these cases, Aug. 14, and S. M. Meeker, Esq., has put in an appearance for the bank. The United States Court, however, will not meet before the middle of September, as Judge Benedict is in Europe—consequently the cases will not be tried for some time yet.

Rowdy Politicians.

Daniel Kerrigan, a well-known west-side politician, went into Burns' liquor-store, on Sixth-avenue. There were a number of persons in the place at the time, among whom was John Mooney. He made, as alleged, a rush at Mooney, who made his exit out of a window. Kerrigan then made an assault on all in the place, using bottles and tumblers as his weapons. In a few minutes the saloon was vacated, and Kerrigan was master of the situation. Officer Whisker arrested Kerrigan and took him to the Station-house. His brother went to the Station-house and demanded to get in to see him. This the door-keeper, Thomas Dempsey, refused, when the brother knocked him down and kicked him. He was seized by two officers and locked up on a charge of assault. Both were taken before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. Daniel was fined $10, and George placed under $500 bail for trial for assault.

Cruelty to Animals.

Yesterday, several shocking cases of cruelty to dumb animals came up before the Special Sessions, prosecuted by Mr. Bergh's Society. J. H. McGuire was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for cruelty to a mare; Edward Holland was fined $5 for mutilating a fine dog, belonging to Mr. Ernst, of No. 50 Ridge-street; J. Gilmore, $5, for cruelly beating and kicking his overladen horse, in West Thirty-seventh-street; J. Muldoone, $5, for clubbing his horse over the head; J. Mitchell, a driver on the Belt Road, $5, for driving a galled horse. The Society's officers, yesterday, arrested Wm. Lyons, of Christopher-street, for starving his horse to death. The poor beast was left for days without food or water in a stable in West Tenth-street; he had gnawed away the manger, and was dying when discovered.

A Brooklyn Dry Goods Merchant Swindled.

Yesterday morning, a well-dressed man, aged about thirty-two years, purchased a quantity of silks and other goods, in all to the amount of $325 70, at Joseph O'Brien's dry-goods store, No. 151 Atlantic-street, and ordered them to be sent to No. 15 Willoughby-street. When the porter arrived there with the goods, he was met by the purchaser, who received them and gave in payment a check for the amount on the Long Island Bank. The check, on presentation, was pronounced a fraud, and on subsequent inquiry at Willoughby-street, it was found that the man was a total stranger, who had engaged the rooms but a few hours previously, and had not been seen since the porter left with the check.

The Bitter End.

Johnny McGrath, a noted panel-thief, who made his head-quarters lately at the corner of Laurens and Grand streets, went into Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon, on Broadway, near Houston-street, at 10 o'clock last night, and sat down on a chair at the end of the bar. He was asked to drink, and said he would take some claret. Before he could raise the glass to his lips, he burst a large blood vessel, and dropped dead at the bar. He has two sisters, one living in Williamsburg, the other residing in Baxter-street. McGrath was only twenty-nine years of age. Coroner Herrmann has been notified.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	71	75	77	72
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.16	30.16	..	[illegible]

Hygrometer at noon, 71.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Society of Schleswig-Holsteiners held a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Elm Park yesterday.

David Parks was locked up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for assaulting Officer O'Brien, of the Nineteenth Precinct.

A newly-born infant was found on the stoop of No. 41 South Washington-square, yesterday morning, and taken to Police Head-quarters.

An unknown man struck James Ryan, of No. 236 East Thirty-eighth-street, on the head with a slung-shot, yesterday morning, and cut him badly.

Elizabeth Voorhees was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Margaret Sayles, of No. 480 Sixth-avenue.

The Erie Railroad directors held their usual weekly meeting yesterday. Gen. Diven presided in the absence of Mr. Watson. The usual routine business was transacted.

A man named McCue, who keeps a pawnbroker's establishment in the Bowery, was yesterday held to bail by Justice Ledwith for having stolen goods in his possession.

The embezzlement case of Ballard against Mee has been decided by Judge Larremore, of the Common Pleas, who refuses to vacate order of arrest or reduce the bail of defendant.

The Captain of the steamer Drew denies that he was neglectful of his passengers, as was stated in the TIMES of July 30, and claims that the woman was not ill, but intoxicated.

Dr. M. Franky has declined the position of Secretary to the Hungarian Political Association, in this City, as his business will not allow him to devote any time for the movement.

Company H, of the Sixth Regiment, Capt. Max Zeh, was yesterday engaged in a prize shooting and Summer-night's festival at Jones' Wood, which attracted a large attendance of military visitors.

The Beethoven Women's Aid Societies, Nos. 1 and 2, gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, yesterday, in which the members of several other German benevolent associations participated.

Patrick Kane has been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the robbery of silk from Doane & Co.'s bonded warehouse. He was taken before Justice Ledwith yesterday, and remanded until this morning.

Mrs. Margaret Elliott, who some time ago strangled her daughter Jane in a paroxysm of mania, was yesterday committed to the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, by Judge Gunning Bedford. Dr. Nealis, the physician of the Tombs, certified to her insanity.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and made the following transfers: Capt. Hedden, from the Twenty-third to the Seventeenth Precinct; Capt. Charles McDonnell, from the Thirteenth to the Twenty-third Precinct; Sergt. William H. Christie, from the Fourth to the Thirteenth Precinct; Sergt. Crowe, from the Thirteenth to the Fourth Precinct; Sergt. Snyder, from the Thirteenth to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Sergt. Bergbold, from the Seventeenth to the Thirteenth Precinct.

BROOKLYN.

The Excise Board yesterday issued warrants against six persons for violating the Excise law.

Thomas Morton was yesterday reappointed keeper of the Court-house by the Board of Supervisors.

During the year ending July 31, there were 1,702 small-pox patients admitted to the small-pox hospital.

Dr. A. W. Shepherd has been reappointed County Physician of Kings County, for the term of three years.

A swindler, who falsely pretends to be a reporter of a Brooklyn paper, is going about the city obtaining money from unsuspecting persons.

The Supervisors have awarded the contract for building the Twenty-third Regiment armory to James H. McGill, for the sum of $96,975.

Chief-Engineer Thomas Nevins, of the Fire Department, denies that he was intoxicated at the Osborne Mills fire on Columbia-street, last Saturday night. The matter will undergo official investigation.

The reported discovery of a body at Coenties Slip, East River, said to be that of Rev. Henry Hallett, of No. 123 Gold-street, is supposed to be a hoax. No such gentleman is known, nor is there such a number in Gold-street.

Patrick Hayden, whisky-seller, corner of President-street and Third-avenue, had an affray yesterday afternoon in his bar-room with James Lynch, at whom he discharged one barrel of a loaded revolver. The ball, however, missed its mark. Hayden was arrested.

The annual report of the Kings County Nursery, submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, yesterday, shows the total number of inmates at present 1,014, of whom 581 were admitted since July 31, 1871. All but 112 of the total number are children.

There have been 4,193 patients received at the Kings County Hospital during the year just closed, and there were 348 in the institution at the close of the previous year. There were during the year 663 deaths, and 2,890 discharged; the remainder are still in the wards.

The Alms-house report for the past year shows 1,768 persons admitted, which, with 664 remaining over from the previous year, gives a total of 2,432. There have been but nine deaths in the institution during the year; 1,401 were discharged and 459 transferred, leaving 563 remaining.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. E. S. Fairchild, of Flushing, has received a call from the Reformed Church of College Point.

John Osborn, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Greenpoint, Long Island, yesterday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born at Belleville, N. J.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Long Island City have authorized the holding of a special election Tuesday, Sept. 2, for choosing an Assistant Engineer to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Thomas Ward.

Jacob Sleight, of Roslyn, Long Island, is a painter. He quarreled with his workman, Robert Smith, on Monday last, when the latter discharged a revolver at his employer four times, the last charge lodging in Sleight's head. The wound, it is supposed, is not fatal.

The Commissioners for building the new Queens County Court-house met yesterday, at Hunter's Point, and declined the invitation of the County Board of Supervisors to meet with it for the selection of a site. The Commission does not regard such selection a part of its duties.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday, the Union Sunday-school children of the New-Brighton Assembly Rooms had their second excursion and picnic at Gebhardt's Park, Clifton.

To-morrow, the Aquehonga Guard, of the towns of Middleton, Southfield and Castleton, will have their annual excursion to Poughkeepsie, up the Hudson River.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson police force has been increased to thirty-seven men.

Eight prisoners who had served out their sentences, were yesterday discharged from the Newark jail.

Hermann Lange, a little child four years old, was killed by a horse-car at Elizabeth, on Monday evening.

The coopers in the shop of O'Donnell Brothers in Jersey City, are on strike for a reduction to nine hours on Saturday.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen has passed a resolution offering the Erie Railway exemption from taxation if they will remove the repair shops to that city.

The body of Robert Tolkem, a colored man employed on the propeller Hunter, lying at the Cunard docks, was found at noon yesterday floating in the water by the side of the boat.

Aroused by the recent attempted escape from the Newark Jail, the Essex County Freeholders have ordered steel bars placed across the cells, and the employment of additional watchmen during the night.

Joseph H. Wheeler, the man who was convicted some time ago of having cut and otherwise damaged some of the Erie Railway palace cars, has been sentenced to the payment of a fine of $100, and has, in default, been committed.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Ambrose Hastings, a resident of Newark, in attempting to get on a moving train on the Newark and New-York Railroad at the Mulberry-street crossing, was thrown down and his scalp taken off by coming in contact with the journal boxes of one of the cars. His injuries will probably not be fatal.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25, and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

[illegible] Are cured by WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina. The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach, and all bowel complaints, are speedily cured by DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New Seventy Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $90. New Melodeons, $40 cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

IRVING—DU PONT.—At Nemours, on Thursday, Aug. 1, by Rev. P. P. Irving, assisted by Rev. T. Newton Stanger, ALEXANDER DUER IRVING, of New-York, to ELLEN C., daughter of Henry Du Pont, of Delaware.

JACKSON—NEVILLE.—At the Church of Annunciation, West 14th-st., on Monday, Aug. 5, by Rev. C. P. Dorset, SPENCER D. JACKSON, Esq., to LILLY MARIE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas H. Neville, Esq., all of this City. The bride was given away by Gilbert E. Curtis, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

DE VEAU.—On 6th inst., WM. P. DE VEAU, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Sagamore Lodge No. 371, F. and A. M., and Phenix Chapter No. 202, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 562 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HAWS.—At Harlem, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 6, CHARLOTTE PELTUS, widow of George Haws, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, GALEN HUNTER, M. D., aged 71 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 104 6th-av., on Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LELAND.—At Castle View, New-Rochelle, SIMEON LELAND, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, Aug. 7. Carriages will be at New-Rochelle Depot in waiting for 11¼ A. M. train from New-York.

Boston and Vermont papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, of consumption, SUSAN ADELIA, wife of Richard V. Lewis, and daughter of Mrs. Lorenia M. Dutcher, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Bergen Baptist Church, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LANDON.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 3, HENRY C. LANDON, of this City.

The remains will be taken to Guilford, Conn., for interment.

MAURY.—On 3d inst., at Liverpool, JAMES MAURY, of New-Orleans, in his 44th year.

MARTINE.—On Monday, Aug. 5, MARY ANN, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12:00 P. M. via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

ODELL.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 4, MARY A., wife of Andrew J. Odell, of New-York, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 230 East 60th-st.

REQUA.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday morning, 4th inst., AUSTIN REQUA, Esq.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-street, at 12 M.

TIEMANN.—On Monday, Aug. 5, at Mendham, N. J., of cholera infantum, KATE, infant daughter of William F. and Kate M. Tiemann, aged 2 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., [illegible] P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOOD.—Monday, Aug. 5, of pneumonia, MARGARET MCLEAN WOOD, daughter of Andrew and Mary Jane Wood, aged 20 years 3 months and [illegible] days.

"Asleep in Jesus."

The friends and the members of Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 329 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Olivet Chapel, 2d-st., between [illegible] and 2d avs., on Wednesday the 7th, at 1 o'clock.

WHEELER.—At Chatham, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 3, of typhoid fever, HANNAH B., wife of Horatio N. Wheeler, aged 70 years.

WRISLEY.—At Fifth-avenue Hotel, FREDERICK WRISLEY, formerly of Boston.

Notice of funeral in this afternoon's and to-morrow morning's papers.

The funeral services of the late C. P. PECK, previous to his removal to Burlington, Vt., will take place at 12½ P. M. today at Mrs. Joseph Waite's, No. 246 3d, (old South 6th-st.,) Jersey City. His friends are cordially invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MASSENA SPRING WATERS.

Says Dr. J. H. GRINNEL, one of the leading physicians of St. Lawrence County: "As a practitioner of medicine, I regard the medicinal qualities of the Massena Waters of immense value for the cure of many diseases. The Waters have been analysed and found to contain a combination of medicinal agents that are of great importance to our profession. The Waters have been found highly beneficial for the following diseases: Affections of the Kidneys and Liver, Scrofula, Chronic Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Skin, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Chronic Ophthalmia, Calculous Affections and Chronic Rheumatism. I have seen hundreds of patients afflicted with one or the other of these diseases who have received great relief, and many who have been completely restored to health by the use of these Waters." General Depot, No. 389 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

OXYGENIZED AIR TREATMENT

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Scrofula, &c. Call at office of DR. C. L. BLOOD, No. 116 East 14th-st., New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms moderate. Examinations free.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured by [illegible], 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.—"MANHATTAN WALTZ," with elegant lithograph of Johann Strauss, played nightly by Thomas' Orchestra, price [illegible]; also, Strauss' "Circassian March," 40 cents; "Tritsch Tratsch Polka," 40c.; and "Burgessina," "Lovely Vienna," "1,001 Nights," "Blue Danube," &c., waltzes, 75 cents each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—[illegible] books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

United States depot for political banners. Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.

T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, No. 130 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 307 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their head-quarters, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. All persons desirous of the election of U. S. Grant and H. Wilson, residing in the district, are requested to come to the meeting.

DAVID CLARK, President.

CHAS. F. [illegible], Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson Banner opposite their head-quarters, No. 1,000 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hon. Edward Pinch will preside. Addresses will be made by Major Willard Bullard, Hon. James Tanner and others. JOHN B. DUGELDEN, Chairman Committee.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BANNER RAISING FOR GRANT AND WILSON, THIS EVENING, Aug. 7, at No. 1,000 3d-av. The following gentlemen have been invited to speak: Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Major Willard Bullard, Col. E. F. Morgan, David B. Jaques, Esq., Henry Clausen, Jr., Esq.

GRANT CLUBS, ATTENTION!—JUST received a large lot of imported silk badges, the best in the market. Campaign badges in great variety, by A. DEMAREST, manufacturer, No. 182 Broadway.

FOR MASS-MEETINGS.—THE BEST and cheapest out-door light in the world, for sale or hire. J. KIDD, No. 118 Maiden-lane.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate was dull yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 6. The Exchange was moderately well attended, and the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted:

James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the lot and building on the south side of [illegible]-street, 322.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 100, to Elias J. Levy, for $4,000. Also, the lot of land on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 100, to Joseph Friedman, for $3,350. Also, the three lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 60 by 99.11, to John D. Lewis, for $7,300. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 325 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 24 by [illegible], to [illegible] Aug. 9, by order of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee. William Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone French flat and plot of land, 50 by 75, on the north-west corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue, to Martha Rusk, for $34,725. Also adjourned the sale of the house and lot, 27 by 96, on the north side of Great Jones-street, between Broadway and the Bowery, to Thursday, Sept. 5. By order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, Benjamin P. Fairchild sold by order of the Supreme Court, Andrew H. Johns, Esq., referee, the frame house and lot, 25.2 by 55.9½ by 25.3 by 55.5, on the south-west corner of Oak and James streets, to Calvin W. Smith, for $8,150.

The following property will be offered at public auction to-day, Wednesday, Aug. 7:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 133 and 135 Elm-street, east side, 165.6 feet north of Broome-street; also, the two-story and attic house and lot known as No. 36 Jane-street, south side, between Fourth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot and buildings, 25x100, s. s. [illegible]th-st., 322.4 ft. e. of 9th-av.	$4,000
1 lot, 25x100, s. s. 109th-st., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av.	3,350
3 lots, 60x99.11, n. s. 133d-st., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av.	7,300

By William Kennelly.

1 flat and 4-story brown-stone French flat, 50x75, n. w. corner Lexington-av. and 50th-st.	$34,725

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 h. and l., 25.2x55.9½x25.3x55.5, s. w. corner Oak and James sts.	$8,150

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Carlisle-st., No. 7, 18.11x[illegible]; husband to wife; mortgage, $2,000	$2,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 185 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 20x100	nom.
22d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	24,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; mortgage, $6,000	7,875
[illegible]-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, indefinite share; referee sale	631
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4, h. and l.	23,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.5, h. and l.	24,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.4, 1871	78,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2, mortgage $19,250	5,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 101.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19.1x102.2, h. and l., mortgages $2,000	5,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Madison-av., 57.3x—x 32x73.5	11,000
117th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.11, foreclosure	2,400
Avenue A, southerly corner 114th-st., 100.10x—to Harlem River x—x—, 1862	6,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 29th-st., 12.3x140, h. and l.	15,000
1st-av., w. s., 124.5 ft. n. of 33d-st., 25x100, h. and l.	15,000
3d-av., w. s., 20.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x70, mortgage $7,500	17,800
[illegible]-av., s. w. corner 11[illegible]th-st., [illegible]x100	16,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Ann-st., No. 15, 2d floor, 2 years, per year	$1,000
Bowery, No. 22[illegible], 2 years, per year	4,000
Lexington-av., No. 191, 3 years, per year	12,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 5 East 23d-st., 50 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 23d-st., 26 feet 3 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x58x100, in West 42d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 30th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses; situation the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy, healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 116 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty; whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained, and healthy; moderate price; easy terms; a bargain.

ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 116 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.—The well known "Winthrop Place," at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, [illegible], with three or four acres, as may be wanted. Dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear. The grounds are in fine order, and beautifully shaded with many large old trees. Out-buildings are numerous and first-class. On the property is a lake, water-fall, and mill. Ground, all told, about six acres. The entirety can be bought for $30,000, or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad; the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 52 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

ABOUT 70 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND splendidly situated on the Housatonic River, two miles below the Housatonic Dam and the rapidly growing village of West Birmingham; three-quarter mile of river-front, with four very valuable shad fisheries, fine large dwelling, with other improvements. For sale cheap, or will exchange for improved property in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Haven or Bridgeport. Apply to A. THOMPSON, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

MUST BE SOLD—A FARM OF SIXTY acres in New-Jersey, seventeen miles from City, one and a half mile from two railroad stations, and one-quarter mile from new railroad now under contract. Inquire of W. F. BROWN, No. 17 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE THEATRE AND HOTEL.

Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee, the property Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and known as the Stadt Theatre and Harbmann's Hotel, with the five-story brick house on rear, and fronting on Chrystie-street, and known as No. 21. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 81 Cedar-street.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,000 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

A LARGE BROADWAY STORE, NO. 1,144, near 26th-st., lately occupied as a bank, will be let cheap to a responsible party for a term of years; possession at once. [illegible]. E. S. BLAUVELT, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OR FIVE years; work-shop 25 feet front, 40 feet deep; fourth floor, with water and water-closet, in No. 8 [illegible] place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 25 [illegible]-st.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, together or in portions. Apply at No. 88 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. [illegible].

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOME HOUSE, [illegible]. DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN WEST [illegible]th-st., in splendid order, with immediate possession; rent low.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 308 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, FIRST-class, wanted by 1st or middle October, in Plainfield, Orange, Bloomfield or St. Clair, not over ten minutes' walk from depot. Address DAVIS, Post-office Box No. 3,382.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family, on or before Sept. 1, a second floor of four or five rooms in a private house; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address H. M., Box No. 179 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

New Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,
No. 31 Pine-St.,

AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,

SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO., DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, And other dividend-paying roads.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 13, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust, dated the 24th day of April, 1865, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1866, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at its May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Company respectively. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, DAVID D. LEEDS was appointed Secretary in place of James Gilmore, deceased. J. C. WHEANT, President.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 28, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $[illegible], which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,300—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$450,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	[illegible] 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	[illegible] 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	245,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1890	225,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 4, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1885	2,000 00
Total	$3,096,300 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,300,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

TEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS OF NEVADA CITY, VERNON COUNTY, MO.

ENTIRE ISSUE OF BONDS, $16,000.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE NEW-YORK.

We offer and recommend to investors the School Bonds of the City of Nevada, as affording undoubted security and a high rate of interest. Bonds issued for school purposes are considered preferable to any other securities that can be had, as they are not only secured by the faith and credit of the people, but in addition thereto, are a first lien upon all property, both real and personal, in the School District.

This issue of Bonds, which is made for the purpose of erecting a school-house in the district, is made at the request of a large majority of the tax-payers and voters of the district, as expressed at a popular election, and is the ONLY INDEBTEDNESS of the district.

Circulars containing full information in regard to this loan may be had on application.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
Brokers in Western Securities,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 323 North 3d-st., St. Louis.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 20-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

ELIZABETH-CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $117,000 improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1873, $1,000.

For sewering Henry-st., Port-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.

For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1875, $48,000.

For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1876, $6,000.

For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1875, $6,000.

For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1875, $6,000.

For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1876, $3,000.

For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1876, $6,000.

For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $25,000.

For funded debt, due August 1, 1882, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.

HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books are now open at the office of the undersigned, will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $236,350 37, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $3,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, the acceptance of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,187 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 44, or at the rate of $224,089 25 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable THURSDAY, Aug. 1 proximo; till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, July 25, 1872.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by

HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPOTTED TAIL AND HIS FELLOW-CHIEFS will attend a service at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., THIS EVENING at 7½. Friends of schools and churches among the Indians are invited to attend.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. RAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 25th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 132 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above-entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1872.—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Rage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, and after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver, it is ordered that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above-entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application as to the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 26, 1872.

[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

mh27-law6mW

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872. Present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William F. Dunn, counsel for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and *Commercial Advertiser* newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be and hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court. Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 83 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 30th day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee,

mh13-law6mW No. 83 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT.—WESLEY EGBERT and MARGARET EGBERT, his wife, plaintiffs, against MARTHA ANN VAN PELT, and PETER VAN PELT, her husband; Benjamin Egbert and Anna Maria Egbert, his wife; William Henry Egbert; Charlotte Sandford and John Sandford, her husband; Wesley Egbert and Leah Egbert, his wife; Sarah Perrin and Eugene Perrin, her husband; Richard E. Hardenstle; Lewis Hardenstle, George Hardenstle, Adaline Hardenstle, Andrew J. Heath and Emeline Heath, his wife; Eudora Depuy and John Q. A. Depuy, her husband, and Oscar Heath and Mary Heath, his wife, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the Town of Southfield, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 18, 1872.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1872. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy31-law7wW*

IN CHANCERY, IRELAND.—IN THE matter of TERESA GRACE and ELLEN GRACE, minors.—Pursuant to ruling of J. J. Murphy, Esq., the Master in this matter.—Whereas, Charles Byrne, formerly of Liverpool, and who died there in 1862, bequeathed by will his property (upon the death of the minors) to the children of his brothers, Edward Byrne and James Byrne; and whereas Edward Byrne resided at Ballyrogan, and James Byrne resided at Ardinary, both in the County of Wicklow, and are both dead; and said James Byrne's children emigrated to the United States of America upwards of forty years ago, and their address is unknown; and said minors are dead. Now all persons claiming to be children, or descendants of children, of said James Byrne are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, to file their claims at the chambers of the said master, Four Courts, Dublin, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the proceedings in this matter.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1872.

J. J. MURPHY.

THOMAS I. FURLONG, Solicitor, No. 22 Eustace-street, Dublin, Ireland.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING DOG RIVER BAR CHANNEL, MOBILE BAY, ALA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
North-west corner St. Louis and Joachim sts.
Lock-box No. 1,174,
MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, 31st August, 1872, for dredging and removing 125,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material from Dog River Bar Channel, situated in Mobile Bay, about [illegible] and a half miles from the mouth of Mobile River and five from the City of Mobile.

The material to be excavated is a soft alluvium, intermixed with sand, and will have to be removed and deposited at an average distance, not exceeding three miles, with about six feet of water at the dumping ground.

Bidders will state price per cubic yard of material removed and deposited as above, and measured by soundings in the cut. They will also state how soon after the award of the contract work will be commenced, and the time required for its completion, as this will be considered in letting the contract.

Payments will be made monthly, twenty per cent. being reserved until the work is completed to the satisfaction of the engineer in charge, and forfeited in case of failure on the part of the contractor to comply with the conditions of his contract. In addition, bonds to the extent of $10,000, with two sufficient sureties, will be required, to insure faithful commencement and performance of contract.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the undersigned, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Full information in regard to this work will be given at this office, where printed blank forms of proposals can be obtained, and only on which bids will be regarded. These blank forms will be mailed, on requisition, to the address of any one desiring to bid. The guaranty of good faith on part of the bidder, attached to the form of proposals, must be signed by two responsible guarantors, whose responsibility must be certified to in the manner prescribed in the blank form.

Proposals must be made in duplicate, and the envelope inclosing same should be indorsed, "Proposals for dredging Dog River Bar Channel," and addressed to the undersigned.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
and Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 2d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of one (1) monitor, one (1) wooden gun-boat, and one (1) small river steamer; and also for removing a portion of the stone jetty known as "Bowman's Jetty," near Fort Moultrie, all in Charleston Harbor, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 2d day of September, 1872, for the removal of one (1) small schooner and thirteen (13) or more piles, now obstructing the channel of the Ashepoo River, South Carolina. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 2d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of three (3) small wooden vessels from Church Flats, on the Stono River, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 848, West 23d-st., [illegible] Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 152 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT SEGELL'S, NO. 349 6TH-AV., WILL be found a large number of well-recommended servants, both male and female, of all nations and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants, of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., above 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants of all nations, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—Both capable and very highly recommended; [illegible] to the country, about willing to assist with children, or fine washing. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 221 6th-av., near 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT young woman wishes a situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the [illegible]; best City reference. City or country. Call at No. 242 West 25th-st., [illegible] room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY AND handy young German girl; is willing to make herself generally useful; very best City reference. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 221 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman lately arrived from England, wishes a situation as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. [illegible] Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., in the rear, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would go to assist in washing and ironing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 249 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION AS chamber-maid and waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 221 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl, Protestant, wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A SWEDISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook; is perfectly competent, and can furnish the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 169 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; would assist in washing if required; has lived in good families; best testimonials. Call at office, No. 221 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMan as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Apply at No. 249 West [illegible]th-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; understands all of cooking and baking; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation as cook or laundress; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 West 34th-st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced cook and good baker; three years of the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 342 West 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GIRL as good plain cook; would assist with the washing; very willing and obliging; first-class reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A DANISH PROTESTANT WOman as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; makes good bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 169 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands soups, game, meats, desserts, &c.; excellent baker; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 26 [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIvate family; excellent baker; no objection to some washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastry, desserts of all kinds; good bread-maker; good reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A colored woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 75 4th-av., in basement.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference. Call or address No. 254 West 27th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at

S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 169 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD COLored servants should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 549 6th-av., near 32d-st. Men, boys and women for every capacity, in the City and country.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS

Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE widow, with daughter nine years old, wishes a situation, in country or City; can do all branches of house-work; is a very good plain cook, washer and ironer; would take a house-keeper's situation; wages reasonable. Apply at No. 128 West 19th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; reference given. Apply at No. 116 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman to do general house-work in a small family, or plain cooking. Call for three days at No. 231 West [illegible]th-st., grocery-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL who is a good cook, washer and ironer, wishes a situation for general house-work. Call at No. 596 3d-av., in the bakery.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent American woman to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook; a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended French girl; is a competent and capable hair-dresser and dress-maker; has most beautiful taste for trimmings and lingerie; willing to take care of growing children. Apply at 631 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as laundress; can flute and do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best manner; testimonials good; no objection to the country. Call at office, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman would like some washing by the dozen, either ladies' or gentlemen's; fluting done by machine. Call at No. 239 West [illegible]-st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits the patronage of families; laces, &c., done in superior style; $1 to $1 50 per dozen. Apply at No. 546 10th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

MONTHLY NURSE.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a few more engagements as monthly nurse; good City reference. Call at or address No. 24 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

MONTHLY NURSE.—A MONTHLY nurse would like an engagement for two months, or to go in the country with an invalid; references perfectly satisfactory. Address by note NURSE, or can be seen for a week at No. 54 West 20th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse's situation; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl, who is willing to assist in chamber-work and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 221 6th-av., near 26th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; thorough and neat about her work; kind and obliging with children; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 221 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; would make herself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse in a Protestant family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 431 East 13th-st.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call or address No. 220 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A VERY GOOD young nurse, with excellent references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 [illegible]-av.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress, Protestant, with unexceptionable references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 631 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress; would do chamber-work; good City references. Apply at No. 255 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY arrived girl to do upstairs work and assist with children; wages no object, but a good home. Apply at No. 631 6th-av., French Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, SITUATIONS for man and wife, English Protestants, a first-class reliable couple; the man as coachman and gardener and general useful man about a gentleman's place, the wife as cook, washer and ironer; both are highly recommended, willing and trustworthy in every respect. Apply at No. 41 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has a wife and child; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address JOSEPH FULTON, No. 434 West [illegible]d-st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, &c.; is also a good careful driver; no objection to going to any part of the country; has good references. Apply at No. 460 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. R., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable reference, wishes a situation. Apply at the carriage warerooms, No. 232 5th-av., corner 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUAtion by a thorough, experienced man in his business; single, and a Protestant; the highest reference given. Call on or address A. B., No. 79 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN with sixteen years' reference from last place, a situation as groom or coachman. Address F. K. S., Box No. 205 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent references; country preferred. Address J. L., Box No. 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference can be given. Address J. R., Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address G. O., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE, RELIABLE man; best City reference. Address L., Box No. 204 Times Office.

FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate Protestant man; age twenty-five years; lately landed; well recommended from last employer's; has had experience in the old country. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARdener, (Scotchman, two children,) a situation; thoroughly practical in all the various branches; eighteen years' experience in some of the best places in the country. Address A. B. C., Gardener, Tarrytown (N. Y.) Post-office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as gardener, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; single man; has had ten years' experience in this country and England; first-class references. Address C. H., in seed-store, No. 15 Cortlandt-st., for three days.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, single, wants a situation as gardener for a private place. Address L. S., Astoria Post-office, Long Island.

GROOM.—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A very respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; best reference. Address J. M., No. 283 West 23d-st., West-side Advertisement Office.

PORTER.—A TRUSTWORTHY AND REliable man wishes a situation as porter; has the best of City references. Address PORTER, Box No. 198 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swede, a situation about a gentleman's place or farm; can take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, farm-work, &c. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED IN A Summer hotel or boarding-house by a respectable, temperate young man aged twenty-six, lately landed from England, as a first-class waiter. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man; best references; perfectly understands his business; City or country. Address Box No. 16 Times Up-town Office, No. 848 West 23d-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS ATTENDant for an invalid by a young man of experience, the son of a clergyman; Christian family preferred. Address A. W., Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED BY A WHOLESALE publishing house, an entry clerk of experience and ability. Address BOOKS, Box No. 177 Times Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; Protestant preferred. Apply before 12 M., at No. [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF THOROUGH experience and first-rate capacity for the cloth department of a large dry goods house in this City; no use without experience in the wholesale cloth trade; apply; a permanent and desirable position. Address, confidentially, Cloth Department, Box No. 181 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. Assets over $4,000,000.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be in amount twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 22d day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 31, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED FOR furnishing to the Department of City Works, in the City of Brooklyn, two thousand (2,000) tons of cobble-stone.

Proposals will state the quality of stone and price per ton delivered at such points on the water front of the City of Brooklyn as the Engineer may direct, the same to be not less than four inches or more than six inches surface diameter, with a good depth of bed.

Stone will be purchased upon such proposals as may be approved by the Engineer in regard to quality and price, and all delivery will be subject to inspection.

LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.

je20-law6mW

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—fifteen years' unnumbered application; beautiful teeth $1, [illegible] $10; plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 132 Grand-st., near Broadway.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

BILLIARD TABLES.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC........................Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC........................Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..........................Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC.........................Aug. 31, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia..Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'sday, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.........Roussan....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE..............Dauré......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.........Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Grogan.......Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, Thompson.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, Webster.....Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M.
GREECE, [illegible]......Saturday, Sept. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.......Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Griggs...Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage..........................$70 and $80, currency.
Steerage...............................$28, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price.................Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan............Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..............Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard..............Sept. 8, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray............Sept. 11, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 11

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices, HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20 North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, Aug. 22, 6 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAILS TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. B. Curtis, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. W. Gedney, Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, (via Nassau,) Aug. 22.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M. Direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deakin.......Friday, Aug. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 63 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave [illegible] each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 16.—Steamer BIENVILLE, Capt. Lacy MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer [illegible], Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 3.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LESCH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.............Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...................Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 29½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

8:30 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

[illegible] A. M. Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M. Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M. Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:20 P. M. Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M. Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls 5:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 5:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.

9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:30 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
3:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.; Locust Valley at 6:40 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.; Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:45 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 8:45, 9:45 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips of boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. F. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address W. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 5TH-AV.

A CHICKERING 7-OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD piano-forte for sale for $350; cost $650 a short time ago; beautifully finished, and has very rich tone. Apply at No. 590 6th-av., near 40th-st.
A. L. PATTERSON.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill.

Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of G. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 876 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unsuited.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MRS. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 36 MADISON-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.
Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 44 WEST 54TH-ST.,
CENTRAL PARK,
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $[illegible] per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 43 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 30th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 12.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—A mixed seminary for ladies and gentlemen, with equal privileges. A business department and musical institute with superior facilities. Special attention given to preparation for College. Fall Term 1872 commences Aug. 21. Circulars sent on application to E. COOKE, Principal.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH BOARDING-School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good cares; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GOBY, Summit, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 36th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform dark blue; begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin. 15 West 43d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 12 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 5, 1872. For particulars and circulars address the Principal, U. A. MILES.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. S. B. CHARLIER, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS HANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Flushing, Long Island. Seventh year. Will open Sept. 17.

MRS. C. W. ROCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

M. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 876 Broadway—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; each always succeed. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 16.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON HUDSON, N. Y.

The season will continue until Sept. 15; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established [illegible]. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 8 EAST 59TH-ST., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play-ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW- Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENG-lish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 23 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COL-LEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUD-son River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9, 10 dep'ts, 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. E. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGH-keepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 12.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORAL-ly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, honor graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 148 Waverley-place.

A WIDOW OF EXPERIENCE AS teacher desires the position of governess in a private family; is competent to teach the English branches, and give rudimentary instructions in the French, Spanish, Italian and German languages. Address Mrs. E. D. B., Box No. 5,067 Post-office.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school, and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. C., No. 28 Clinton-place.

HOTELS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS

STATE COMMITTEE AT

BAGG'S HOTEL, Utica.

Orders for rooms by mail or telegraph will be

promptly honored.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GENTLEMAN'S OR FAMILY ROAD horse for sale—Six years old, 15¼ hands high, out of a thorough Mambrino mare, sired by Volunteer; beautiful flowing silver mane and tail; is warranted sound and kind in all harness; is considered one of the most promising young horses in the State; also first-class harness if required. Apply at private stable, No. 141 East 40th-st.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—Dark mahogany bay horse, fifteen hands high, four white feet, eight years old, piano-body top-buggy, painted black, with broad red stripe on body and carriage; silver harness; hired 6th of August by man thirty years, thin long features, scraggy whiskers, genteel and delicate; liberal reward for property or thief.
H. B. WITTY & CO., No. 13 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY'S PONY FOR SALE.—PONY seven years old, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; will stand by steam-cars; can be used by the most timid lady; together with basket phaeton and harness from best City makers; has been used but a short time. Apply at first private stable west of 5th-av. in 29th-st.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEAD-QUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-handed slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 621 Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. E. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished floors, with private table, four doors from Gilsey House, can now be engaged for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders taken.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—A large front parlor to let, handsomely and newly furnished for one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished front and back parlor on first floor, with first-class French table; also room on third floor.

A LADY HAVING MORE ROOM than she requires would let one or two furnished apartments at No. 129 West 25th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Two desirable rooms; board if desired; family small and select; to permanent party terms reasonable; references required.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE FRENCH flats, corner of 46th-st. and 6th-av., $45 and $60 per month. DYE & CURTISS, 305 6th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 15. House 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Ramsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Ramsen House.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTH-AMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banks, Northampton, Mass.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULT-ney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

SUMMER BOARD—AT AMENIA, ON the Harlem, direct from the City. Send for description. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 21, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, } Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, (formerly doing business under the co-partnership name of Boonen, Graves & Co.,) bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of August, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of the act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1872.

jy[illegible]-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FREEMAN, JUNIUS N. PETTY and GEORGE W. BOND, bankrupts.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of July, 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Willard Freeman, Junius N. Petty and George W. Bond, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, (heretofore doing business under the firm name and style of Freeman, Petty & Bond,) who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

R. C. KIRKE, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Rudolph Nathan and Gustav Benhardy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1872.

SIMON GUTTERMAN, Assignee.

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LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, ROOM 3, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 413 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRIN-ters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE BELLS!!

Edwin Booth.....................Proprietor and Manager.
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12,
With the great psychological drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to enact the thrilling rôle of
MATHIAS.

The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. ONE WIFE

LAST TIMES POSITIVELY THIS WEEK,
of the sensation play of
ONE WIFE.
EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Supported by the charming actress,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
and the superior cast of characters, THIS WEEK ONLY; secure your seats in advance; crowded houses. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, the renowned LINGARD will open with a new comedy and the famed LINGARD SKETCHES. (ALL NEW.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CROWDED.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.

TODAY AT 2.	Evening at 8.
the beautiful Comedy of BROKEN TOYS, cast to the entire strength of company. Concluding with the laughable farce, Larkin's Love Letters.	The celebrated character actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, In the American Drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. With a powerful cast.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.

THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Entrance from Winter-st.

Single admission, 25 cents; package of five tickets, $1.

MME. ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF.—This famous English prima donna, supported by distinguished artists, can be engaged for concerts and oratorios during the coming season. Send for circular to REDPATH & FALL, Boston Lyceum Bureau, No. 36 Bromfield-street, Boston, Mass.

MEETINGS.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 20th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 35 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 8½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years, and now in good condition, 127 state-rooms, and about 300 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is stanch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 245 feet in length, 30 feet breadth of beam; has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 58-inch cylinder, 5-feet stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 7 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneer's fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 152 Broadway.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT, N. Y. }
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon, and will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction-room of Burdett & Dennis, No. 113 Pearl-st., for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by W. S. Miller & Co., all the right, title and interest of W. S. Miller & Co. in 1,100 barrels of high-wines, covered by the following described warehouse certificates, viz., New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company, No. 681, dated June 12, 1872; No. 683, dated June 3, 1872; No. 684, dated June 10, 1872; No. 685, dated June 10, 1872; No. 639, dated March 13, 1872; No. 634, dated March 17, 1872; No. 645, dated March 21, 1872; No. 646, dated March 21, 1872; No. 630, dated March 5, 1872; No. 675, dated May 28, 1872; No. 644, dated March 16, 1872; No. 628, dated March 4, 1872; No. 647, dated March 22, 1872; No. 567, dated Jan. 1, 1872; No. 643, dated March 22, 1872. Ely & Co., No. 3,383, dated April 5, 1872; No. 3,383, dated April 5, 1872. J. W. Degrauw, No. 211, Jan. 23, 1872; No. 241, dated March 22, 1872; No. 245, dated March 29, 1872; No. 249, dated May 2, 1872; No. 252, dated June 1, 1872. The aforesaid certificates being for fifty barrels each, subject to a lien for loans made thereon by the Continental National Bank.

Also, the balance of account due W. S. Miller & Co. by the Continental National Bank of the City of New-York, being the deposit account of the said W. S. Miller & Co. with the said bank, amounting to $6,867 34, or thereabouts.

Also, an open account or credit owing or due to the said W. S. Miller & Co. by James A. Webb.

JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Deputy Collector.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872, at noon, at same place as stated above.

Aug. 6, 1872.
JOSEPH ARCHBOLD, Deputy Collector.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 1, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of

11,662 Uniform Coats.
4,767 Trowsers, foot.
1,386 Trowsers, mounted.
2,724 Shirts, flannel.
3,000 Great Coats, mounted.
12,791 Great Coats, foot.
15,386 Jackets, cavalry.
7,599 Jackets, artillery.
30,755 Sack Coats, lined.
31,518 Sack Coats, unlined.
49,684 pairs Boots and Bootees.
1,000 Forage Caps.
And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lütoken, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lütoken, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER, Attorneys for creditors, No. 59 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,068 tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,091 tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, [illegible] tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security.

For full description, &c., apply to A. HARRIS, Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District Court.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 2, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 379 Sixth-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupts, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M., on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal as Messenger.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 7, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, whatever may be state of weather, fresh Palermo lemons ex *Adriatic*.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 230 and 232 West 23d-st. T. H. STEWART & CO.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 225 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS,
ROBIN HOOD. ROBIN HOOD.
GREETED NIGHTLY
BY CROWDED HOUSES,
WITH IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edwin, Miss Weathersby and all the members of the company.
SATURDAY, Aug. 10,
in compliance with numerous requests,
A ROBIN HOOD MATINEE.
At 1½ P. M.
In preparation, BLUE BEARD and IXION.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, AUG. 10,
FIRST and ONLY
ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last week of the brilliant engagement of the
VOKES.

Every night this week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Buckstone's farce, entitled, GOOD FOR NOTHING, with ROSINA VOKES as NAN (her first appearance in that character.) And in compliance with universal demand, the laughable sketch, THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 5 every day.

Last Matinee on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Positively no free list.

The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from the 15th of August to the 15th of September, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

LA GARDE REPUBLICAINE.

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock,

At the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and with the kind permission and patronage of that distinguished military organization.

Admission $1; reserved seats $2; seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, and at Bullard's, No. 114 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor.................................J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEAS-ant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M., returning in good season.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Races commence SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and continue TUESDAY, 6th, WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th.

To consist of heats, dashes, hurdles and steeple-chases.

First race each day at 1½ o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6, an extra handicap, called the Bedell Cup race; mile heats, best three in five.

FRIDAY, Aug. 9, great four-mile race.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 100th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 100th-st., Astoria, and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 100th-st., 120th-st., and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 100th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schuetzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS,	Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 27	1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27	5:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29	3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29	6:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30	3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30	10:30 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1	6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31	2:30 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2	7:00 A. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1	2:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3	1:30 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2	2:30 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANK-LIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., Aug. 1	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1	6:00 P. M.
Fri., Aug. 2	3:00 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 2	6:30 P. M.
Sat., Aug. 3	3:00 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 3	7:00 A. M.
Sun., Aug. 4	7:30 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 3	2:00 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 4	7:00 P. M.	Sun., Aug. 4	3:00 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 5	3:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 5	6:30 A. M.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAM-ERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 39 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCH-FIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Norwalk Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EAST-ern Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vestry-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEW-BURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

ANOTHER EXCURSION.

The Poor Children of the East Side Going to Rockaway Beach.

A Grand Chowder Party to be Given on the Sands.

Surf-Bathing for the Little Ones—Free Railroad and Steam-boat Rides—Progress of the Relief Movement—Special Contributions—A Home for Little Katie.

Today our ninth excursion will take place, when over 800 children will go to Rockaway Beach. The children will assemble at the Grand and Roosevelt-street Ferries at 8 A. M., and then cross the East River to Williamsburg, to take a special train tendered free of all cost by the South Side Railroad Company of Long Island. The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, through their Superintendent, Mr. Edward Chappell, have kindly offered to pass the entire party of over 900 persons to and from the City free of charge. As soon as the children and their attendants reach South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, they will embark on board the train awaiting them, and under the direction of Mr. C. W. Douglass, Superintendent of the road, who will also accompany the party to Rockaway Beach, running the train by telegraph in order to insure the safety of those on board. During the trip Mr. James Proctor, our steward, will serve out sandwiches and cake to the little ones, his corps of waiters making the lemonade on the train, ready for delivery to the children at the beach. Superintendent Kelso has detailed a company of ten policemen to accompany the party. They will be stationed on the platforms, to prevent the children from leaving the cars while in motion, the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the children looking after them inside. As soon as the children are all safely disembarked, they will be received by Mr. A. D. Failing, proprietor of the Seaside House, who will escort the boys to a safe bathing beach, and the girls to another, police-boats being provided by him to insure their safety. Bathing over, the children will be taken in charge by Mr. Failing and his boarders, when a grand chowder will be served out by the hospitable proprietor, the Fund Treasurer only furnishing the plates, spoons and bread. During the day the children will have undisturbed possession of Mr. Failing's grounds, and return home by the 4½ o'clock train. The band from Governor's Island will accompany the party. We fully expect this to be one of the most pleasant of our picnics, and from the transportation, and a great deal of the food being given to the party, to be one of the least costly.

The tenth excursion will take place on Saturday next, and, as already announced, will be known as the "Stock Exchange Picnic No. 2." Judging from the avidity with which the tickets are sought after, this picnic will be the largest yet given. The members of the St. John Guild, sixty in number, are now actively engaged in gathering children, and will report at the barge with over 900. Industrial school in West Twenty-ninth-street also propose to furnish two or three hundred. In order to accommodate this large number, we have engaged the largest of Mr. Crossett's barges, and ample preparations have been made for feeding them. The eleventh excursion, the date to be hereafter determined, will be given in the name of the employes of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., they having contributed $600 for that purpose.

There were forty-three contributors yesterday to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund, amounting to $283, making the total sum received $17,631 84. The following were the contributions received yesterday:

Oscar Smedburg	$25 00
Bronxville Sunday-school, (Westchester County, N. Y.)	32 00
H. M. S.	25 00
Pollie, (Sudbury, Vt.)	20 00
Mrs. Johannes Roth	20 00
Staten Island	10 00
Little Blanches	10 00
Bell & Georgia	10 00
A Friend	6 00
A Friend in Orange	5 00
P., (Boundbrook, N. J.)	5 00
Grace, Henry, Clair, and May	4 00
Contributions by children who earned their money by pulling weeds at 10 cents a hundred—Clementina, 50 cents; Charlie, $1; Ned, 50 cents; Lina, $1; Frank, 60 cents; Maud, 50 cents; Little Prentice, 25 cents	4 25
Wilkins Micawber, Esq., $1; Emma Micawber, 50 cents; the Micawber Twins, 50 cents; Richard Swiveller, $1; the Marchioness, 50 cents; Peggotty, 50 cents	4 00
H. F. T.	3 00
Amicus	2 00
Arthur and Sis	2 00
E. F. A. Jacob	2 00
Fanny K. S.	2 00
Bessie, Englewood, N. J.	2 00
Jacob	2 00
Johnny Murray	1 00
R. U.	1 00
Charlie and Sophie	1 00
Clemmie Porter, (Niagara Falls)	40
Jeremiah, Moses and Aaron	30
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
G. L. D., for poor K.	25 00
Oscar Smedburg, for Dominick	15 00
Oscar Smedburg, for K.	15 00
W., for Dominick	5 00
J., for Dominick	2 00
M., for Dominick	2 00
Total day's receipts	$283 00
Previously acknowledged	17,348 84
Grand total	$17,631 84

We have received from J. H. B. a box containing waiters, spoons, dippers, ice-picks, tin-cups, ladles, for the use of the children on the excursions.

In our list of contributors published yesterday, the following are the corrections: For *Favree*, should be Favre; *Mygatt*, Mygatt, and *Van Sicler*, Van Sickle. On July 30, we acknowledged the receipt of $131 from the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., to *Fred. K. U.*; it should have been Fred C. B.

New Subjects for the Home Relief Visited Yesterday.

In the rear of one of the Mott-street tenement-houses a TIMES reporter yesterday found a family, consisting of eight persons, father, mother, and six children. The father has been out of work for the past three months, the mother has been sick, and the family are as destitute as they can well be. The father is an engineer, and was employed by a leading merchant of New-York City for nine years, but some three months ago he remained away from work for two or three days, and the merchant, who is noted for stringency toward his employes, dismissed the man, since that time he has been seeking for employment, and has, so far, sought in vain. Surely none of the TIMES' readers need be appealed to to give employment to this father of a family, the mere recital of the facts of his case should suffice to secure him honorable support for the family that he is now condemned to see suffering—starvation, but for the aid received through the TIMES Relief Fund. The man can give the highest credentials as to ability, but, through the fatality that sometimes attends one in misfortune, he has thus far been unsuccessful. While distributing tickets for the excursion, that is to take place today, an aged woman, a grandmother, was found lying upon a bed, from which she has not risen unassisted for the last sixteen months; her widowed daughter tries to support two children, her paralyzed mother and herself by washing, but the old lady's helpless condition renders the task almost hopeless. With a fretful child, just passing through the trials incident to teething, in her arms all day, and her suffering mother to keep her awake all night, she is able to accomplish but little work, and when the TIMES reporter entered the room the mother had fallen asleep upon the freshly-scrubbed floor from sheer exhaustion. When thoroughly aroused, she expressed her gratitude for the visit, and said that if she could only get fine washing and fluting to do in some wealthy family, she could pay some person to take care of her mother and little children in the day time, and thus be enabled to meet her rent, which is now due, and perhaps secure some comforts for her aged mother, whose days and nights are filled with suffering and pain. Some relief has been afforded from the children's fund, but the case is one of those demanding special attention, and it is hoped some response to the appeal for employment may, as least [illegible] the sad story of this crippled grand-mother and her devoted child.

The Sick Poor in the Five Points.

Rev. Emanuel M. Schultz reports as follows: There are no doubt many hundred sick poor and suffering in the Five Points, or "Bloody Sixth Ward." The great cause of so much sickness here is from the fact that thousands of people, men, women and children, are "packed" in tenement-houses. By personal investigation I found 22,478 people crowded in less than 800 houses; 1,[illegible] persons were found living in cellars and 4,907 in garrets. Some of the inmates on one side of the room are only one foot from the roof. Over 6,000 poor and destitute persons abound in the Five Points. One cause of so much sickness is on account of the crowded condition of the poor in most wretched houses, and the other cause is that there are 270 rum-shops and 100 horse-stables in the Five Points.

But all is done that can be done for the suffering and sick. Yesterday were found other cases of sickness. In William-street, in a rear house, on the fourth floor, was found a German mother suffering terribly from a large abscess across the chest; she has six children. Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, was called in, who immediately operated upon her, liberating about a pint of matter, which gave her great relief. Poor woman, she was unable to send for a physician. She was greatly relieved when it was told her that the doctor's bill would be paid by the kind donors of the NEW-YORK TIMES Relief Fund. Dr. Powell, who has charge of the twin infants also, has given his excellent services gratuitously, and will continue to do so in both cases. Five cups of jellies were received by Mr. Shultz yesterday in the TIMES office, which were distributed to five different families. Some sick were deeply touched when these jellies were handed them.

Little Maggie.

The interested patrons of little Maggie no doubt breathed more freely when the TIMES announced that the little sufferer was safely lodged in the Children's Ward of St. Luke's Hospital, a few days ago. Such was then the case, and $5 of the amount sent to the treasurer "for little Maggie" was expended in providing board and lodging for the mother, in order that she might, as she expressed it, "fix up a bit and go look for a situation." Yesterday, however, the misguided woman, who is, it has since been ascertained, a confirmed drunkard and vagabond, took her child from the hospital and is now dragging her crippled form about the streets in order to excite the sympathy of the benevolent, while the money that she obtains in this nefarious manner she expends in rum for the gratification of her depraved appetite. The money sent to the TIMES for little Maggie will be kept by the Treasurer until the mother is apprehended by due process of law, when it is hoped her now confirmed vagrancy may enable the friends of the child to afford her the succor her condition demands, while the mother reaps the reward of her depravity in a sojourn on the Island.

A Home for Little Katie.

We have received the following note relative to "little Katie," mentioned in yesterday's TIMES:

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the TIMES this morning that a home is wanted for little Katie, a girl of ten years, the daughter of an honest, industrious woman in Pearl-street. I will take little Katie and give her a home in my family if she will be a good girl and do what she can to show her gratitude for kind treatment and a good home. Should you want reference as to myself, you can have them.

We shall do our best to induce Katie's mother to allow her daughter to accept this offer.

A Response.

The following letter has been received:

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY,
No. 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET,
AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
NO. 32 EAST TWENTIETH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

Mr. George F. Williams:

DEAR SIR: In today's issue of the TIMES, I find on the record column of the eighth page, among the new cases discovered yesterday, that of a poor woman with a little girl ten years old, found by one of your reporters in a cellar in Pearl-street. Our ladies will gladly take the mother and child, find the mother a situation for house-work, and Katie herself, a home by adoption in the country. If your reporter will send her to the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Twentieth-street, near Madison-avenue, presenting this note as authority, she and the child will be received. Gratefully yours, MRS. E. S. WEST.

It is needless to add that Mrs. West's liberal offer has been accepted.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSION.

List of Contracts Certified by the Commissioners—The Amounts Due Not Yet Determined.

The Contract Commission, as already reported, closed its labors on Monday night, and deposited with the Controller, yesterday morning, their awards.

It is useless to attempt to give any statement of the amounts due in the several contracts, as the same have not yet been determined. In most of the cases, however, the balance remaining unpaid is thirty per cent. of the whole amount of the contract, less the interest chargeable to the contractors for advances previously made.

The following is a list of the contracts certified by the Commissioners:

Application No.	Contract No.	
1	2,300	Wm. Baird, 110th-street, outlet sewer from Harlem River to 5th-avenue, to 116th-street, to 7th-avenue, with branches.
2	1,840	W. H. McCarthy, 3d avenue, sewer, 93d to 109th streets.
3	2,226	W. H. McCarthy, 92d, 93d and 94th streets, sewers, 5th avenue to 4th avenue, with branches, &c.
4	2,220	J. H. McCabe, 104th-street sewer, 3d to 4th avenue, and in 105th street, 3d to 2d avenue.
5	2,141	Thomas Pearson, assignee, 3d avenue, stone-block paving, 86th to 125th street.
6	1,810	Jas. Everard, assignee, 1st-avenue, sewer, between 34th and 39th streets.
7	2,[illegible]	Jas. Everard, Bayard-street, stone-block paving, Bowery to Baxter-street.
8	2,2[illegible]	Jas. Everard, 23d-street, paving, 4th-avenue to Broadway.
9	2,275	Jas. Everard, 28th-street, paving, 3d-avenue to East River.
10	2,191	Jas. Everard, 38th-street, paving, between Lexington-avenue and East River.
11	2,3[illegible]	Jas. Everard, 42d-street, flag, between Broadway and 8th-avenue.
12	2,367	Jas. Everard, 50th-street, flag, between 8th and 10th avenues.
13	2,368	Jas. Everard, 132d-street, flag, between 3d and 4th avenues.
14	2,369	James Everard, 1st-avenue, curbing, guttering and flagging from 33d to 34th street.
15	2,370	James Everard, Astor-place, paving with stone-block from 4th-avenue to Broadway.
16	2,3[illegible]	James Everard, 33d-street, paving from 8th to 9th avenue.
17	2,3[illegible]	James Everard, 51st-street, paving Broadway to 8th-avenue.
18	2,371	James Everard, 32d-street, paving 3d-avenue to East River.
19	2,3[illegible]	James Everard, Willett-street, paving from Grand to Rivington street.
20	2,1[illegible]	James Everard, Broome-street, paving from Norfolk-street to East River.
21	2,191	James Everard, 40th-street, paving and curbing between Lexington-avenue and East River.
22	1,975	P. F. Magina, assignee, 117th-street paving between 4th-avenue and Harlem River.
23	2,276	P. F. Magina, 39th-street, paving 10th-avenue to Hudson River.
24	1,749	P. F. Magina, 51st and 56th streets sewers, 9th-avenue and Hudson River.
25	1,942	F. Hulseman, Jr., assignee, sewer in 44th-street, between 3d and Lexington-avenues; in 44th and 45th streets, between 2d-avenue and East River, and in 5th-avenue, between 49th and 50th streets.
26	2,0[illegible]	Richard A. Cunningham, 60th-street sewer between 8th and 9th avenues.
27	2,279	Richard A. Cunningham, 39th-street, paving between Madison and 5th avenues.
28	2,09[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, Greenwich-street, sewer from Barrow to Morton-street, and Weehawken-street from Christopher to West 10th-street.
29	2,00[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, Centre-street, sewers between Broome and Grand streets.
30	2,1[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, 6th-street, grading from 1st-avenue to Avenue A, and curb, gutter and flag.
31	2,[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, 133d-street, grading from 8th-avenue to Harlem River, and curb, gutter and flag.
32	2,[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, 77th-street, flagging from 3d to 5th avenue.
33	2,[illegible]	Robert Cunningham, 87th-street, grading from 8th-avenue to Hudson River, and curb, gutter and flag.
34	1,944	Robert Cunningham, 5th-avenue, sewer from 98th-street to 106th street.
35	2,1[illegible]	C. G. Waterbury, President, 46th-street, paving from 5th to Madison avenue.
36	2,1[illegible]	C. G. Waterbury, President, 38th street, paving from 3d to Lexington avenue.
37	2,1[illegible]	C. G. Waterbury, President, 43d street, paving from 3d to 4th avenue.
38	2,[illegible]	C. G. Waterbury, President, 50th street, paving from 7th to 9th avenue, (Nicolson pavement.)
39	2,234	C. G. Waterbury, President, 42d street, paving from 5th to Madison avenue.
40	2,2[illegible]	C. G. Waterbury, President, 34th street, paving from 5th to Madison avenue.
41	2,273	C. G. Waterbury, President, Stuyvesant-street, paving from 2d to 3d avenue.
42	2,272	C. G. Waterbury, President, [illegible]

[illegible]

Claims not Certified.

[illegible]

Claims Unmarked.

[illegible]

Claims Withdrawn.

254	2005	R. A. Cunningham, cross-walk in 4th-avenue, at 121st and 122d streets.
255	2,006	Same, crosswalk at 4th-avenue and 16th-street.
256	2,007	Same, crosswalks in 4th-avenue from 125th to 129th streets.
266	2,[illegible]	Hugh D. Moore, regulating and grading Madison-avenue from 1[illegible]th to 1[illegible]th streets.
267	2,226	Same, regulating and grading Madison-avenue, between 86th and 99th streets.
278	2,215	Patrick Farley, regrading and flagging 86th-street, between 2d and 5th avenues.
2[illegible]	——	Wm. G. Barber, paving 5th-avenue, from 59th to 68th-street.

BASE-BALL.

Remarkable Victory for the Resolutes—The Eckfords Defeated by 3 to 2—Notes—Cricket.

The new Eckford nine, a combination of the best players of the old Eckfords and the late Troy organization, began their career yesterday by a game with the amateur Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Union ground. The match had been regarded merely as being likely to afford a little practice to the professionals, but it was about the sharpest practice for them that ever befell a nine. They scored only in the first and last innings—a single each time, while wild throws by Nelson and Snyder gave the Resolutes three runs in the third, the latter thus winning by the handsome score of 3 to 2. Although defeated, the Eckfords should be by no means discouraged, for the Resolutes played yesterday, as they always do, a magnificent game, and are probably second in fielding skill to the Mutuals only.

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

Runs Earned—None.
Umpire—Mr. Fulmer.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

THE MANSFIELDS OVERTHROWN BY THE ATLANTICS.

The long-disputed question of superiority between the Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., and the Atlantics, was settled yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, in a decided victory for the latter by a score of 14 to 2. The play of the winning nine was of the first order, Barlow, Dehlman and Ferguson excelling, but the same cannot be said of the Connecticut nine.

INNINGS.

[illegible]

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 4; Mansfield, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Hatfield.
Time of Game—Two hours and sixteen minutes.

NOTES.

Today the Atlantics play the Baltimores at the Capitoline. The Baltimores meet the Mutuals to-morrow and the Eckfords on Friday.

The third game between the Knickerbocker and the Staten Island nine was played on Monday at Hoboken, the "Knicks," although beaten twice previously by their opponents, winning on this occasion by a score of 22 to 20.

CRICKET.

A match has been arranged between the Staten Island eleven and the Manhattan, to take place at Hoboken on the 14th inst.

A Terrible Homicide at Trenton—A Wife Killed by Her Blind Husband.

A sad tragedy occurred at Trenton Monday night, resulting in the death of a woman named Willis, the wife of a blind man living on Carroll-street. The couple quarrelled frequently, it is believed, generally through the fault of the wife, and on Monday they had considerable difficulty. The wife drove the blind man out of the house, and he went down Perry-street to the canal bridge. They had had a [illegible] previously, and on reaching the bridge [illegible]

[illegible]

wound was not one which would have been caused by a fall. A great deal of excitement was caused in the city yesterday. Luke Willis, the blind man, has lived for a long time in Trenton, and was noted [illegible] disposition. It was not thought admissible under the circumstances to place him under arrest. Squire Dignan, acting as coroner, took charge of the body and impaneled a jury, who viewed it previous to preparing it for burial. By his direction an inquest will be held.

Seized with a Suicidal Mania.

A young, prepossessing and well-dressed lady jumped into the river from the Courtland-street Ferry-slip shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She was rescued after a long struggle by Officer Thomas, and taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station, at the corner of Liberty and Church streets. She seemed in an extremely critical condition, and Capt. Cherry telegraphed for an ambulance. Dr. Amabile came, administered stimulants, and the girl was taken to the Park Hospital. She said her name was Eliza J. Simpson, twenty-three years old, a school-teacher and a resident of Washington, D. C. She assigned no cause for her attempt at self-destruction, but in an incoherent and rambling statement made to Mrs. Brown, the matron of the hospital, said that she had deceived her family and her mother, and disgraced herself. Last night at 10 o'clock the real facts in the case became known. A gentleman residing in Jersey City came to the hospital and identified Miss Simpson as the eldest daughter of a wealthy iron monger in Washington. Her father and mother came to this country from Scotland, where she was born, when she was a little over a year old, and settled in Washington, where they have since resided. Three years ago she was seized with a fever and became insane. Her father took her to Europe, where she remained a year, and she came back to this country apparently convalescent. For the past two weeks she has been in this City on a visit to some friends, and, as is supposed, became insane yesterday morning, and so attempted to destroy herself. Her parents have been telegraphed to, and will come on from Washington today to take charge of her.

The Indian Chiefs.

The celebrated chief, Spotted Tail, with sixteen braves and three women, arrived at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday morning, from Philadelphia, in charge of Dr. Risley. They are attired in gay costumes furnished by the Government, the chiefs wearing feathers and ribbons in their hair. The men are grand specimens of the Aborigines, being six feet in height and perfectly proportioned. Spotted Tail has been East before, but was unable to give his people an adequate idea of what he saw, hence the present visit of the representative men of his tribe, which was brought about at his suggestion. He has been a foe to the Government, but the Indian Department has no better friend now.

Today they will make a tour through the City, after which they will attend a meeting at the "little church around the corner."

A Row in Yorkville.

A number of creditors of Peter Redden, who lately kept a liquor-store on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday afternoon, assembled at the place mentioned, and forcibly prevented the removal of the stock, &c., to a citizen of Brooklyn, named Edwards, who had purchased the same. Blows were exchanged and Officer Michael Daley, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was called in. George Pendergast, who was superintending the removal, and a Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff, named Rivers, were arrested. Yesterday the two prisoners were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court. Pendergast was held in default of $1,000 for threatening to shoot a person named Peter Masterson, who had struck him in the face, and Rivers was committed in default of bail to keep the peace.

Personal.

Gen. George D. Johnston, of Alabama, Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, Congressman Oakes Ames, of North Easton, Hon. Thos. H. Canfield, of Vermont, and U. H. Crosby, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, and Hon. Robert P. Dechert, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is at the Coleman House. Ex-Congressman George Dudley, of Connecticut, and Col. T. F. Vaill, of West Winsted, are at the New-York Hotel. Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Chief-Engineer W. H. Shock, of the United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. E. W. Terrell, of Fort Montgomery, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. John E. Smith, of the United States Army, Judge F. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, and C. H. Harris, of Chicago, are at the Grand Central Hotel. George W. Bentley, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, is at the Glenham Hotel. Joseph Price, Treasurer, W. K. Muir, Superintendent, and C. McInnes, director, of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Idaho, at 12 M. ....For Germany, via Bremen, by the Frankfort, at 12 M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Thuringia, at 11 A. M. ....For Havana and the West Indies, by the Crescent City, at 3 P. M. ....For Bermuda, West Indies, by the San Francisco, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, AUG. 6.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND—Sandy Hook, sundown, fresh, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

Disaster.

[illegible]

European Shipping News.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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